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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

PAPER DISCONTINUED.—If any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

Producers and Consumers in Convention.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

New Avenues of Transit, Water and Rail, Required.

Rates on Existing Lines to be Controlled and Limited.

Railroad Corporations Must Perform their Functions as Servants Not Masters of the People.

Resolutions of the Right Ring.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Farmers' Cheap Transportation Convention met at 10:30 this forrenoon, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, in the chair. After a number of Associations were admitted to representation in the Convention, the Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report: President, Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Secretary, R. R. Furguson, of Troy, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, Louis A. Thomas, of Iowa; Henry Branson, of Kansas; General West, of Wisconsin, William Buswell, of Iowa; Governor Smith, of Georgia; J. C. Thompson, of West Virginia; Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi; George J. Post, of New York; J. B. Phinney, of Illinois; W. S. Wood, Ohio; E. A. Stanward, Missouri; J. H. Gray, District of Columbia; Joseph E. Stetson, New Jersey; Franklin C. Johnson, Indiana; A. Morrison, Minnesota; E. A. Dodge, Vermont; E. Wakies, Nebraska; Ex-Governor Paddleford, Rhode Island; General T. C. Hersey, Maine; J. B. Sergeant, Connecticut; Henry S. Hall, North Carolina; Colonel Palmer, Columbia, South Carolina; M. D. Wilson, Michigan; Jas. McArthur, Kentucky; Daniel Pratt, Alabama. The report was approved.

A committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. Quincy of his appointment. When that gentleman entered the room he was warmly received. In his address to the Convention Mr. Quincy said he had spent a large part of his life in building railroads, and felt very keenly the danger growing out of immense railroad monopolies. He appreciated their great benefits, but was aware of their great danger to the people. The great granaries of Illinois held enough to supply the people of the world with food, but it depended upon one or two men as to say what shall be given for it, or how much when delivered in the Eastern cities. Such a thought something must be done to take this matter out of the hands of a few men. It was a matter of interested deeply the whole country, and should not be controlled by a very few. The object of this association was to counteract this great evil. It did not have the power to bribe Legislatures, and will continue be defeated by every attempt. Let all have come together and asserted their rights. The railroad shareholders are not to be infringed upon, but the paramount rights of the people to cheap transportation must be asserted and secured.

The constitution and by-laws submitted provide that the organization shall be known as the National American Cheap Transportation Association, whose object shall be the cheapening of transportation of railroad transportation rates throughout the United States, and make provision also for a subordinate Association in each State, and regulate minor matters for the guidance and government of National and State associations.

The Convention took a recess and reassembled at three o'clock. The following parties were admitted as delegates: Hon. Mr. Cornman, Illinois; M. M. Pomeroy, Charles H. Morris, of Surveyors' Association and Board of Trade, New York; Hon. D. B. Melish and Theodore B. Tomlinson.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions Horace H. Day, Mr. Morrison and others delivered brief addresses, advocating objects of movement.

The Secretary read a letter from Governor Smith, of Georgia, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing the opinion that the object of the Convention could only be secured by lines of water communication. The letter concludes as follows: "I agree with you that there is no question before the country of equal importance with this, and I heartily extend to you my good wishes that party and sectional party ties nor sectional jealousies be suffered to interfere with or impede the successful prosecution of the grand undertaking. I would give the greatest pleasure to see you at the Convention at Atlanta on the 30th of May, accompanied by the entire delegation as the Convention of the 6th of May may select."

M. D. Wilber, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report. The resolutions created considerable discussion, some delegates objecting to the strong language used towards railroad companies. The resolutions were taken up section by section and discussed and adopted.

The following are the resolutions as amended and adopted:

Whereas, The productive industries of the United States, plantation and farm, mine and industry, commercial and mercantile, are not only the sources of our national and individual wealth, but also elements on which our very national and individual existence depends.

And whereas, All wealth products are the fruits of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed without an equivalent measurably large;

And whereas, Great national industries are only secured and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of the country for those of another;

And whereas, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of commodities required in exchange, are in many instances injurious and to certain interests absolutely destructive, arising in part at least from insufficiency of avenues;

And whereas, The great national wealth of the nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit speed, American producers therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of this association to obtain from Congress, and the different State Legislatures, such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law within the proper constitutional and legitimate limits the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation; to increase, where practicable, the capacity of our present water ways, and to add such new avenues of transit as our interests and our immediately increasing internal commerce demands; so that the producer may justly reward for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless surplus find foreign markets at rates of transportation that will encourage;

Resolved, That cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being the most conducive to the free competition of the people, the most equitable exchange and consumption of the products of the different parts of the country essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of the different parts of the United States is not only desirable but necessary, for the maintenance of fraternal feeling and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

Resolved, That the best interests of the different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron, sugar and various other products, local in their production but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the lowest possible rates of transportation, and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter, over and above a fair remuneration for investment, is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Resolved, That certain leading railroad corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and empowered with the rights of eminent domain, solely for that reason have proved themselves practically monopolies and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists, who be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves and impoverish the country through which they run.

Resolved, That many of the railroad corporations have not only disregarded the public convenience and prosperity but have oppressed the citizens, bribed our Legislatures, and bedded our Executives and Judges, and thus have become a menacing danger to American liberty and to republican government.

Resolved, That the present system of railway management, having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and National, and railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as *servants* and not *masters* of the people.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair minded men in all the States of the Union, in excluding from the halls of legislation, from our Executive offices and from the Bench, all such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings as prostitute public office to the base uses of private gain.

Resolved, That, leaving the different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem in such manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and their resolute will, in regulating and controlling rates of transportation and giving remunerative wages to producers and cheap products to consumers, untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations, State, county and town, to co-operate with the National association; that the power to accomplish the purposes desired rests absolutely with the suffering millions; relief is within their reach and control; united action, and the near future will give us certain as it is needed, for all time, and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

On motion, the following committees was appointed to draft an address to the people: Josiah Quincy, Boston; M. D. Wilber, Michigan; Horace H. Day, New York city; R. R. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Bronson, Kansas; J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee; and W. H. C. Price, New York.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Washington, January, 1874, at the call of the Executive Committee.

Verdict in Suit for Damages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 7, 1873.

The case of Colonel Thomas Sweeny vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for damages in removing gravel from plaintiff's property without his permission, which has been on trial in Whitley county Circuit Court for the last ten days, was decided to-day in favor of Sweeny, the jury awarding him $20,000 damages. This is the second awarding him $20,000 damages. This is the second award in this case, the first resulting in a verdict of $10,000 in favor of plaintiff, who, in both cases, claimed $50,000 damages. Defendants will move for a new trial, it is understood.

In the Criminal Court to-day, the case of Baker vs. Sale, charged with assaulting his brother-in-law with an ax early last winter, inflicting serious wounds, came up for trial.

Indians Threatening War Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 7.—The body of Lieutenant Sherwood, started East this morning overland. One hundred and forty Apaches surrendered at Camp Verde. Father Stephan, Agent at the simcoe Reservation, arrived at Portland from a tour of five hundred miles through Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, and says there is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that the Indians in that part of the country are threatening war, but the indications for peace seem more favorable.

Inauguration Day in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 7.—Governor Ingersoll was inaugurated to-day with imposing ceremonies. The inaugural address was read by the Governor in person. He began with a recommendation in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention by a vote of the General Assembly, to propose a new Constitution. The greater portion of the document was devoted to statistical information in relation to the financial, commercial, educational, and humanitarian interests of the State.

Telegraph Company Amalgamation.

NEW YORK, May 7.—*The Tribune* says negotiations are in progress for the amalgamation of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company by the Western Union Company, and it is understood the basis of the arrangement is that the latter company shall give a portion of the shares held in reserve for a consolidation interest in the former. The capital stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Company is $2,000,000.

W. S. A. Redcliffe, postmaster of Roywick, Marion county, Ky., was arrested and brought to Louisville yesterday charged with robbing the mails.

LOUISIANA CIVIL WAR.

News from Rebellious Sources.

Gov. Kellogg Narrowly Escapes Assassination.

Continued Fighting in St. Martins Parish—The Metropolitan Police Reported Kept at Bay by the Resisters—Steamboatmen, Intimidated by Threats, Refuse to Transport Reinforcements.

NEW IBERIA, May 7.—11:00 A. M.—Firing was heard this morning. A courier from the citizens' camp reports three Metropolitans killed and four wounded within two squares of the Court House, when Col. Badger has concentrated his forces. Citizens are collecting from every portion of Attakapas. Most of the recruits are of the better class, well mounted, and generally armed with breech-loading shot guns. So far, the young men principally have gone to the field, while the married men in the towns are watching the negro organizers, and are preparing to frustrate them. The Captains of steamboats have been warned not to transport armed Metropolitans, and consequently did not bring those at the Bay, knowing that their boat would be blown up. The entire Bayou Teche is under surveillance by well organized bodies of citizens. The Kellogg troops can only reach St. Martinsville by fighting their way up the Bayou. It is generally supposed that an engagement took place last night, but no reports have been received up to the present hour.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 7.—Eight Metropolitans arrived this morning, making forty-eight whites altogether. The citizens refused them all shelter, and they are stopping in a small negro cabin filled with negroes. They have orders to go to St. Martinsville, but can get no transportation. The ferry that here has been refused. The Teche boats are stopped near Franklin, and are guarded by the citizens. The citizens here are still determined. All is quiet. One Metropolitan just arrived here from St. Martinsville. He says Badger is hemmed in. He heard heavy cannonading last night.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Grand Jury have passed resolutions to have Kellogg and his officers appear before them in the charge of usurping the government of Louisiana. Judge Abell ordered the reports filed and subpœnas to be issued for the parties to appear before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury also reported against the Metropolitan police.

PISTOL FIRED AT GOV. KELLOGG.

The excitement prevailing throughout the city was increased this morning by a report that Kellogg had been shot. At 9:30 this morning, as he appears a pistol was fired by him, and some reports say at him.

The Superintendent of Morgan's Texas Railroad makes the following statement: This morning a detachment of police took charge of and picketed the wharf of the Texas Railroad Company, interfering with business and creating alarm. I rebuked Finnegan, who was in charge of the police, and sent word to Kellogg, expressing disapprobation of their conduct. At half-past five o'clock Kellogg called at the office of the Texas Railroad, Natchez alley and Magazine street, to explain the matter. While sitting on the platform in front he was immediately surrounded by a large and excited crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg's carriage was ready to start off some one in the crowd fired a pistol. The driver immediately plied the whip and drove up Natchez alley at a furious pace.

GOV. KELLOGG INTERVIEWED—PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

The *Picayune* has the following report:

Reporter—Mr. Kellogg, I am a representative of the *Picayune*, and if you have no objections to tell them, I would like you to detail the facts of the attempt on your life to-day, and—

Mr. Kellogg—Certainly, I have no objection. I left Mechanics Institute this afternoon, in company with Capt. George L. Norton, and went down Common St. to Magazine street, turned up Secretary Bailey's office, for the purpose of seeing Mr. Hutchison regarding complaints I heard he had made about his passengers being interfered with by the police. After conversing with Mr. Hutchison a short time, I told Mr. Norton he need not wait for me; He went on, and a few moments later I left Mr. Hutchison. On walking down the steps, just as I was about getting into my carriage, some gentleman standing by asked me if my name was Kellogg, and I answered "yes." He spoke very hastily and excitedly.

Reporter—Did you know him to be Mr. Bailey?

Mr. Kellogg—No.

Reporter—Have you any remembrance of his appearance?

Mr. Kellogg—He was a fine looking, rather middle aged man, of a large stature. Several rough characters and boys were a little distance off, who seemed to be drawn on each side. There might have been 40 men and boys from 20 to 30 years of age.

Reporter—He asked you if you were Gov. Kellogg or Mr. Kellogg?

Mr. Kellogg—I cannot say whether he said Mr. or Gov. Kellogg.

Reporter—What did he do when you told him you were Gov. Kellogg?

Mr. Kellogg—He spoke excitedly, and used harsh language, saying: "You are a damned scoundrel," and one or two other expressions of like import. I was in the act of getting into the carriage, and said to him, "I am not acquainted with you, and don't know that I have done anything to offend you." Some other person, a short distance off raised his hand and shook his fist at me, saying something I could not understand, because my driver started off hastily. As we ventured the corner from Magazine street, I heard a shot, and simultaneously felt the passage of a shot by my neck.

Reporter—The reporters had it that you were shot in the neck? Mr. Kellogg—Well, the reason of that is that when I was first interrogated I passed my hand to my neck. The driver was driving pretty fast, and I said to him "Be careful and don't run into that dray," and spoke pretty sharp to him, and I really was not conscious that a pistol was aimed at me until I felt a tingling.

Reporter—You then went where?

Mr. Kellogg—Just as soon as he drove on Camp street, I said, "Don't drive so fast," and he drove comparatively slow around to the St. Charles Hotel.

Reporter—I heard that you went to the St. Charles Hotel and procured a close carriage, and had fifteen policemen to come up here as a bodyguard?

Mr. Kellogg—That is not so. I was at the hotel a minute, talking to Mr. Richardson, when a negro came with Captain Flanigan in the carriage that is now standing at the door.

Reporter—Then, I suppose, Mr. Kellogg, that is all you know of the affair?

Mr. Kellogg—That's all I know, but I have been told since that the person who accosted me was Mr. Bailey.

While Gov. Kellogg was narrating the incidents of his narrow escape quite a number of persons dropped in, having heard of the affair, and when he closed his story they stepped forward and congratulated him. Mr. Kellogg, Judge Howell and other friends of Kellogg's advertised here immediately after the shooting, and Howell, who was first offered their congratulations. According to statements of eye witnesses, the man who fired the shot was about three paces behind the carriage as it turned into Natchez street, followed by a large and jeering crowd. He walked behind the back of the carriage. The man was well dressed, very quiet and very determined.

NO TRANSPORTATION FOR TROOPS.

The boats at Brashear City have been seized by the citizens, and United States troops are detained here, unable to proceed further for want of transportation.

The Resisters assert that although United States troops are going to St. Martinsville upon the application of the United States Marshal, on the plea of serving civil processes, their real object, or the effect of their mission, was to relieve the Metropolitans, who are in positions for help are unheeded.

All the city papers condemn the action of the mob in breaking into Kellogg's store last night, and Gov. McEnery has issued an address of similar purport.

Forty-one horses and thirty-one saddles, with arms and accoutrements, left at seven P. M. by Morgan's Texas Railroad for the Teche country.

The lugger in the corner some of the new Court House at Brashear City took place to-day. There were five hundred in the procession. Owing to the presence of the Metropolitans only the Dock societies participated. The Metropolitans kept out of sight. There is a grand Mardi Gras ball. The United States army and civil officers have been invited.

BRISK FIGHT AT ST. MARTINSVILLE.

The *Picayune's* New Iberia special says: A sharp engagement took place to-day at St. Martinsville. The police, about 2:45 P. M., made a sortie from the town, attacked the forces of the Resisters, who fell back before them. The police pressed them close and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town, and the forces of the Resisters, who fell back before them. The police pressed them close and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town, attacked the forces of the Resisters, who fell back before them. The police pressed them close and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town, and the forces of the Resisters, who fell back before them. The police pressed them close and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town, attacked

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1873.

THE Commission appointed by the Governor of New Jersey to suggest amendments to the Constitution of that State will convene at the capital to-day.

THE London *Graphic* knows all about it. It says that the Democrats carried their candidate, INGERSOLL, for the Governorship of Philadelphia, by 3,000 votes.

THE municipal elections in North Carolina, recently held, show very large and encouraging Republican gains. Raleigh, the seat of government, goes Republican by majorities ranging from 300 to 750—a Republican gain of 500.

THE limit of power is the limit of responsibility. *After all, one* is not to be blamed for what he cannot help. Hence the comments of certain local contemporaries over the proceedings had on Tuesday at the County Nominating Convention may, in mercy, be allowed to pass without remark.

A FREE TRADE journal has solved the mystery of the late strike of the Crispins, in the East. The Crispins, according to this authority, struck for higher wages in order to defray the expense of keeping GRANT and the Republican party in power. That accouts for the milk in that cocoanut.

OUR admiration for Senator SUMNER is not very great, but he did the right thing when he sent back to Treasurer SPINNER the amount of his back pay. To the two hundred and odd Senators and Representatives who have so far failed to look at the matter properly, the admonition now comes with redoubled force—"go thou and do likewise."

ONE of our Pennsylvania exchanges, speaking of the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee says, "now that Chairman WALLACE has gone to Texas, it is probable that Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks, will be chosen for the place." Mr. WALLACE, however, is not Chairman of that Committee. Hon. S. J. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, fills that place.

CHRISTIANITY is at length tolerated in Japan. The imperial edict was promulgated on the 18th of February. More perhaps, than anything else that has been done by the government, this will show that it is really and truly the sincere desire of the Mikado and his advisers to advance the enlightenment of the people, and to perfect their freedom to the utmost.

THE "biennial session" of the Illinois Legislature turns out an annual one, after all. It was chosen as a biennial Legislature, and the intention undoubtedly was that it should sit but once in two years; but, at the close of its first session, it has adjourned to meet again next winter. So *that* humbug goes the way of cumulative voting, and people are learning at last in the dear school of experience.

NUMEROUS inquiries in regard to passports being daily made by persons intending to visit Europe and the Vienna Exposition, it is stated, for the information of those concerned, that any passport issued to a citizen of the United States from the Department of State, in Washington, will be considered valid for one year from its date, notwithstanding that it may have been used on a former absence of the holder from the United States.

THE reader must bear in mind, in reading the telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans, that the reporter of the Associated Press at that point is a violent partisan on the Democratic side. His dispatches are all highly colored on his own side, and considerable margin for his bias must be allowed in taking them as authority. Like the news we got from Kansas, in old times, the first accounts always receive material correction by those afterwards received.

GOV. HARTRANFT has appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Public Charities: WILMER WORTHINGTON, of West Chester, present Secretary of the Board, to compute from date to December 1, 1874; AMOS C. NOYES, of Clinton county, a Democrat, to compute from December 1, 1872, for five years; GEORGE BULLOCK, of Philadelphia, to compute from December 1, 1872, for five years. Dr. DILLER LUTHER, of Reading, takes Mr. WORTHINGTON'S place as Secretary.

IN AN interesting lecture on the chemistry of coal, recently delivered at Bethlehem, in this State, by Prof. WILLIAM H. CHANDLER, of the Lehigh University, he clearly demonstrates the inexpediency of attempting to employ electricity as a source of motive power, while there remains such a margin for improvement in the application of coal. Inasmuch as the majority of our steam engines do not utilize more than four per cent. of the heating power of our mineral fuels.

THE conscience fund of the United States Treasury is assuming respectable proportions, growing out of the return, by Congressmen of the salary steal. Up to date, twenty-seven Representatives and Senators have turned their share into the Treasury. The total amount thus far turned in is $111,222 97. Should these moral qualms continue, there will soon be ground for hope that the consciences of Congressmen themselves may also, in course of time, assume "respectable proportions."

IT IS quite gratifying to note the almost perfect unanimity with which the proposition to use bloodhounds against the Modocs is repudiated by the press, irrespective of party. In view of the fact that it is not many years since a large number of these journals looked with entire equanimity, if not with positive favor, on the hunting down of fugitive negroes, and, later still, of escaped Union prisoners, with these ferocious animals, their earnest protests against the inhumanity of the present proposition are not less encouraging than surprising.

REMARKING on the fact that a company of armed policemen recently left New Orleans to preserve the public peace at the installation of certain Republican officials in one of the parishes of Louisiana, the Philadelphia *Age* says: "No question is made as to the legality of the election of these men." Very well. That being the case, we are utterly unable to discover the force of the *Age's* subsequent strictures on "the KELLOGG programme"—unless, that is to say, our contemporary is upon principle opposed to coercing rebels into recognition of rightful authority, and obedience to its lawful requirements.

THE leading Democratic paper of New England thinks that when the secret of the vitality of the Democratic party is sought, it may be found "in such clear and unimpassioned statement of its principles as is made in the Kentucky platform." The main "principles" enunciated in that platform are the resolutions of 1798, State rights, and other fossil superstitions of which our civilization is tired. The Democracy of Kentucky is a relic of the mediæval age—a mere collection of dry bones of ancient cave-dwellers, to which intelligence and progress seem alike impossible. Has the faculties of our contemporary becoming mildewed?

ELSEWHERE we print a card from Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, relative to the action of the City Councils in opening streets through his private grounds in the Fourteenth ward. Mr. DUNLAP has also laid before Councils a pamphlet, in the nature of a remonstrance and argument against the opening of the streets, in which all the facts are fully detailed. He claims that he will be greatly damaged by the running of streets through his grounds, and that there is no public necessity for them. We have no opinion to offer on the merits of the case, but it is due to Mr. DUNLAP that he be accorded a full and impartial hearing before final action is taken.

AMONG the most important industries of the country is the lumber interest. From the tenor of our exchanges we gather that the lumber products, particularly in the West, will this year be enormous. The heavy spring freshets in the water courses which flow through the pineries have been sweeping, and greater than for several years. Logs cut one and two years ago, and which have lain on the banks of the streams in the depths of the forests awaiting a rise of water to float them off, but which never came till now, have been brought down to the mills, and will be made into lumber, furnishing an amount to the markets which they have not seen in years.

THE death of Chief Justice CHASE was not unexpected, and does not, therefore, create the shock which a sudden and unanticipated demise is sure to produce. He has not been strong in health for years past; and previous visits of apoplectic strokes had given notice that his end was nigh. He was a man of supreme ability, and a grateful country will never forget his early labors in the Anti-Slavery cause, nor his faithful service in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet during the rebellion. These are the two bright spots in his life, which cannot be dimmed either by his ambition to be President or by his failure to make a great name as a Jurist. He will be judged by what he did, and not by what he failed to attain. Our earliest recollections of him, personally, run back thirty years, when he was an active, earnest and sincere worker in the Anti-Slavery reform; and about that period of his career will always cluster the remembrances that do the most honor to his head and heart, and reflect the most credit upon him as an American Statesman.

THE great struggle in the Prussian House of Lords regarding the amendments to the Constitution, with a view to enforce the new Confessional laws, has resulted in a complete triumph for the government and a great victory for BISMARCK. This success will cause widespread excitement throughout Germany. The result was mainly due to the exertions of the great Premier. It was a contest whether the priesthood should rule the State. And in the whole course of history, wherever the State has been victorious in such a struggle the result has been the general progress of humanity and culture.

THE Legislature of Ohio has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was proposed in 1789, the purpose of which is to prevent Congress from passing a bill to increase or diminish the pay of members until an election of Representatives shall have supervened. We have already placed on record our opinion of the importance of this reform. Nor, according to the Constitution, would there appear to be any good reason to doubt the competency of the States to ratify the amendment. The ball having been set in motion, other Legislatures may presently be expected to fall into line for the purpose of keeping it rolling. At least it is to be hoped so.

THE subject of crops is always interesting. The fears of the Western farmers that the winter wheat had been destroyed by the cold weather, are now shown by the remarks of the agricultural journals of that region, to have been pretty nearly groundless. In some very exposed situations, on ridges that were swept clear of snow by the hurricane blasts of winter, and on open prairies, the crop has suffered severely. But the destruction has only been limited, and will not operate to seriously diminish an average crop. The spring wheat was fairly in the ground previous to the late rains, and so has a start for a vigorous growth. Unless some unforseen catastrophe of drought, or fly, or worm shall assail the wheat, we may expect a magnificent yield.

THE various agricultural industries of the country would appear, from the hopeful statements which are made in regard to them, to have excellent prospects for the present year. The cheese-makers are beginning operations with uncommon activity. The cranberry men are expecting a good crop and an increased demand. Stock-growers find sufficient encouragement to increase their products, which meet with a ready market. The great staples of wheat, cotton and tobacco, promise a full yield; and on the whole, the indications presage a year of unusual prosperity. An abundance of the staple productions will, at least, be realized. Even if prices, under a stringent money market and an over supply, should rule low, the aggregate cash value of our diversified crops must be very large.

WHO burned Columbia on the occasion of its capture by the Federal forces? is the latest conundrum. WADE HAMPTON and BEAUREGARD, the former of whom commanded the rebel army, swear that General SHERMAN did it; while "Old TECUMSEH," with Generals HOWARD and LOGAN affirm just as strongly, and most likely with a good deal better show of reason, that it was done by the other side. The immediate effect of the discussion is that large reclamations, amounting to some millions of dollars, are to be made on the government for the value of the cotton burned, on the ground that the city was fired by the United States soldiers without orders. If this were true—which it probably is not—our government would be responsible, while if the Confederates were the incendiaries, the owners of the cotton have no valid claim.

A MEMBER elect of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and who "wants to know, you know," asks an Ohio paper if there is any publication containing all the Constitutions of the various States. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we can inform him that there is no publication containing the new Constitution of this State, and no publication containing the Constitutions of other States would be large enough to hold it. When completed (if that ever happens) it would fill of itself, an ordinary sized publication. But then, that can make no possible difference to the inquiring Ohio Constitutionalist. He would never be able to read the publication through, if he had it; and even if he could, he never would be able to understand it. If he thinks differently, however, we have three volumes of debates on that interminable subject we shall be happy to lend him.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, in commenting unfavorably on the straightforward, honest policy proposed by the New York *World*, to make the Democratic party, openly and avowedly, (what it is and always has been, really) a free trade party, says the Pennsylvania Democrats "have never swerved from the principles laid down in the POLK and DALLAS platform." Which is not unlikely. That platform was to say all you could in favor of a protective tariff, and do all you could against it. The Pennsylvania Democrats, in the POLK and DALLAS campaign, went around singing,

"We will have Polk and Dallas,
And the tariff of '42."

And DALLAS, when elected Vice President on that platform, gave his casting vote in the Senate for the repeal of the tariff of '42. To say one thing and do another; to talk tariff and vote free trade—that was the POLK and DALLAS platform, and the Democrats of Pennsylvania have never swerved from that double-faced position.

IN A thoughtful and well considered article on the subject of the slights and indignities cast upon the colored race by a portion of the American people, the New York *Tribune* says:

"It is from the highest social order among us he will receive social recognition when he deserves it, and last from the lowest. The master of the house will invite him as his honored guest long before Biddy in the kitchen will cease to jeer at him as a nigger."

Quite true, and equally so with regard to intellectual standards among men. Thus, among the scholars and literati of the country, FREDERICK DOUGLASS and other representative men of their race are welcomed with every token of honor and respect; and this, quite irrespective of any differences that may happen to exist between them in the matter of political opinion; whereas, on the other hand, the Pittsburgh *Post* hesitates that "the effort to elevate the negro to the level of the white is a fraud of low-lived politicians or crack-brained fanatics."

GO ABROAD to hear the news is an old proverb, and here we have a paper in Cumberland, Md., informing us that "legal steps are" about to be taken to contest the veto by Governor HARTRANFT of the bill appropriating $75,000 to the relief of sufferers by the Somerset fire. The friends of the measure claim that the veto action was not conformable to law, and that the veto did not defeat the bill. The case will probably be heard next month."

This was published in April; and here we are in the "next month" without any further advices as to these "legal steps." If taken, the fact has been kept very quiet. As to what "legal steps" *could* be taken, we are at a loss to conceive. The only point at issue would be a question of time—did the Governor return the bill with his objections within the time prescribed by the Constitution? Whether he did or did not is a matter easily decided by a reference to dates. The date when a bill is received by the Governor is written on its face when received; and if he does not return it with his objections, "within ten days (Sunday's excepted) after it shall be presented to him," says the Constitution, "the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it;" with the proviso added, however, "unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless sent back within three days after their next meeting." If, therefore, the ten days after the receipt of the Somerset bill expired during an adjournment of the two Houses, (which we think probable,) the Governor had until the third day after their reassembling, in which to veto it. As the Governor knows what he is about, generally, we venture to predict that an examination of the record will show that the bill was vetoed within the time prescribed by law.

GEORGE R. FIELD, of South Newmarket, N. H., has been building for a few years past, a novel class of locomotives for the wooden track railways in the lumber regions of Georgia. They are only six tons in weight, and have very large cylinders for so light machines. The capacity for carrying water and fuel is very great, the whole forming a very unique and serviceable machine, one of them being able to do the work of thirty mules easily. The rapid denudation of the timber lands along the rivers and lines of railroads all through the South is driving the lumbermen deeper into the forests to supply the demand for a material almost indispensable for heavy bridges, cars, and for building up the country. No yellow pine ever grows where one is cut; a soft, coarse, worthless scrub pine of another kind taking its place.

California, which raises the largest fruit, vegetables, trees, tallest grass and heaviest animals, has turned its attention to fish culture; from this we may expect a whaling business.

OBITUARY.

Salmon P. Chase.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The fame of this distinguished statesman, who died of paralysis yesterday, is the common property of the nation. He had attained the age of sixty-five years, and has gone to his rest covered with honors and rewards. Of New England parentage, at the age of twelve he removed to Ohio, with the progress of which State, before his elevation to the Cabinet, and, later, to the Supreme Bench of the United States, and, later, to the Supreme Bench of the United States, his history is most honorably and closely identified. His early youth, immediately following his college graduation, was passed in teaching. In 1829, soon after attaining his majority, he was admitted to the bar, where he rapidly rose to distinction and a lucrative practice. Here his pronounced anti-slavery views and sympathies were speedily made known. He repeatedly volunteered to defend colored persons claimed as fugitive slaves, and was associated with Secretary Seward as defendant's counsel in the famous Van Zant fugitive slave case, before the Supreme Court of the United States. His sentiments of hostility to slavery were also expressed by his position in the political movements of the country as well as in his efforts at the bar. He was in 1841 a member of the Convention which organized the Liberty party of Ohio, and drafted the address defining its principles and purposes. This was one of the earliest expositions of the political movement against slavery. He also bore a prominent part in the proceedings of the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo, in 1843. Two years later he projected a Southern and Western Liberty Convention, having for its object the peaceable extinction of slavery within the respective States. He was an active spirit in the second National Liberty Convention of 1847, and in 1848 he prepared a call for a Free Territory State Convention, out of which subsequently grew the National Free Soil Convention at Buffalo in the same year, and of which he was chosen President. In 1849 he was elected to the Senate of the United States from Ohio. In this body his intensible opposition to all measures looking to the nationalization of slavery, soon made itself felt. But while thus vigilant in maintaining his principles on this question, he did not neglect the discharge of the general duties of his position. To foster with equal care all the great interests of the country, and to secure an economical administration of the National finances, were among the aims which he endeavored to promote. He was an earnest supporter of the free homestead movement, and claimed that the Federal government ought to defray the expense of providing for the safety of navigation on our great rivers and inland seas. He was also one of the earliest advocates of cheap postage. In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and at the close of his first term was re-elected by the largest vote that had ever been given for a Governor in that State. At the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago in 1860, he received forty-nine votes on first ballot, for President. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, in 1861, which position he held until June, 1864, during which time he originated the "greenback" system, and was instrumental in bringing about the establishment of National banks. His admirable management of the National finances during that period are matters of history. After his retirement from the Treasury he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge TANEY. This position he occupied until his decease, as stated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Hartford *Courant* makes a plea for "more sleep." The editor of that paper ought to read the Pittsburgh *Post*.

The approach of the summer season finds the various sea-side resorts the scenes of busy activity. Extensive preparations for the summer campaign are making, and the cottagers that have been and that are to be, are fast giving their orders.

An exchange accuses the New York *Herald* of devoting half its large space to cable dispatches descriptive of the opening of the Vienna Exposition, and the other half to the laudation of the enterprise of the *Herald*. Great is modesty, and the *Herald* is its chief examplar.

It has just been proved by actual analysis that the last gill of milk drawn from the udder of the cow contains sixteen times the amount of cream incident to the first one, the separation of the cream from the milk taking place in part in the udder, particularly in instances where the animal is suffered to stand at rest sometime before milking.

And now Canada threatens to follow Prussia in the expulsion of the Jesuits. This sect has been engaged in violent political strife with the Liberal Catholics, and has gone so far in its intrigues against the Archbishop of Quebec that the Pope has reprimanded them.

The King of Holland has just issued a decree giving an extension of five years, from October 2, 1874, wherein to lay a direct ocean cable between Holland and the United States, under the concession granted by him to W. Cornell Jewett, of Washington.

Gov. Davis (Republican) and the Democratic Legislature, of Texas, have harmonized on an agreement for a general election in October, everybody to go out of office in order that the new terms may begin at an even date. There is a new apportionment, and the voting is all to be done in one day at precinct polls, instead of running through four or five days at the county seats.

A Massachusetts mason is blessed with a wife who appreciates his trade to such an extent that she has done most of the work of digging a cellar and building the foundation for a house for themselves, while the man has been plying his vocation elsewhere.

Observe now the power of a stubborn public sentiment. "Modistes have predicted the fall of the polonaise, and the abandonment of the over-skirt and sash, but people retain both." The modistes also "predict a great revolution in fashions," but day after day passes and no great revolutionary host sweeps the boulevards of Paris.

The strike of Rhode Island mill operatives for ten hours a day, or 60 hours a week, has passed, without being participated in by more than 15 per cent of the operatives in the State. This is a bad time to strike, because the mills had rather cease work than not, to allow the surplus of manufactured goods in the market to diminish.

The total expenditure for the relief of London pauperism amounted last year to the sum of £8,784,645, being only two millions less than the sum expended for the support of all the paupers in the United States, according to the returns of the last census.

It has been stated that the Union Pacific Railroad was the first road to dispense with the free pass system. This is an error. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway, running from Denver to Pueblo, Colorado, was the first road in the United States to abolish absolutely the free pass system. No passes whatever have been granted on this line since the beginning of the year.

Some San Francisco navigators propose going to Japan in a little cockle shell of a boat only thirty feet long, ten feet beam and thirteen feet depth of hold. Their friends are trying to entice them inland.

The Chicago *Tribune* says her merchants can now import every variety of goods from Europe by way of Montreal at from twenty to thirty per cent. cheaper than by New York. The rate of freight from Marseilles or Liverpool to St. Louis by New Orleans is a great reduction on the winter rates from New York.

Drying fruit for the Eastern market after the co-operative plan followed by some of our New England cheese factories promises to become an important business in California.

The idea of building up home manufactures is gaining ground rapidly in the South, especially since it is shown certain branches pay large profits. Last year one cotton mill in Memphis made a clear profit of 25 per cent. upon its capital stock, and others in other parts of the country have made 20 per cent.

Indium has been found in zinc blende at West Ossipee, New Hampshire. So we learn from the *American Chemist*. Indium is one of the last recently discovered of all the metals, its name being derived from the two beautiful indigo-blue lines displayed in its spectrum.

The broad-gauge—five feet six inches—of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, has been given up, and is being replaced by the standard American gauge of four feet eight inches and a half.

A new trouble threatens to bar the resumption of specie payments. The value of gold is said to be enhancing considerably, owing to the decrease in production, while the demand for it is increasing, both for mechanical and ornamental uses and for monetary purposes.

Portions of Virginia City, Nevada, are settling from the slow caving of the mines beneath.

A school of science is to be opened as an adjunct of Princeton College, next September.

The women's co-operative sewing union of San Francisco has dissolved; after five years full and faithful trial, the trustees report their failure to carry out the views with which the union was started—that is, either obtaining for the women the highest wages, or giving them all the profits by enabling them to deal directly with the consumers.

The London *Lancet* says that severe training for boat races, pedestrian feats, and the like, is injurious only where the men trained suffer from incipient diseases of the lungs and heart.

STATE POLITICS.

The Johnstown *Voice* states that Thomas Davis, of Jackson township, stands a good chance to go to the Republican State Convention as Representative delegate from Cambria county.

Repeated warnings seem to have no effect on certain persons. The election officers of the Second district, Ninth ward, Scranton, Luzerne county, have been arrested for knowingly taking the votes of unqualified persons at the late municipal election. A grand jury empaneled Mayor Fuller in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at the quarter session of the courts. The names of the officers are Owen Coleman, Patrick Barrett and M. J. Duffy. They should be given the greatest punishment practicable under the law.

The Republican Committee of Washington county will meet at Washington on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to fix the time for the primary meetings, and also for the Co. County Convention. The following are a list of candidates for county officers thus far announced: Treasurer, Col. Norton McGilvin. Wm. Wilson, Jr., Andrew Kuhn, John Wilson, Jr., Addison Winters, W. P. Patton, Capt. J. C. French, Col. James T. Kirk, Capt. A. L. Hawkins, J. M. Hafner, A. G. McMillan, Simeon Hays, David Hart, Shadrach Hedge, S. C. McCollum, J. R. Lyle, John McMillen, George H. McKee, David Anderson, S. Johnson, George W. Counte; Commissioner, Daniel Day, Robert Moore, John C. McNary, R. L. Simpson, Samuel Donaldson, Lewellyn Lindley, Nathan Cooper, Alexander McCleery; Jury Commissioner, W. H. Grable; Auditor, Wm. Hays; Director of the Poor, Ralph Vankirk, H. H. Reynolds.

The Democratic Committee of Vigilance of Washington county, will meet in the Council room in the Town Hall, Washington, on Monday, May 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A number of citizens of Williamsport united in a card requesting Mr. William Elder to be a candidate for Mayor on the platform of "local reforms and moral reform," but he replies that he has no ambition in that direction.

Says the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*: The Hon. Benjamin Franklin Myers, of Harrisburg, and one of the editors of that virtuous sheet yclept the *Patriot*, continues to rebuke members of the Legislature for corrupt practices, notwithstanding the honorable gentleman voted for and pocketed the five thousand dollars in the great salary grab. He is a paragon of consistency and the *Patriot* is his organ.

Nicholas Fox was elected chief burgess of Pottsville on Monday last, by 230 majority. Capt. James Russell was the Republican nominee.

A municipal election was held in the city of Scranton on Friday last, which was carried by the Democrats by a majority of 499, taking the vote for Jury Commissioner as the test. A very light vote was polled.

PERSONAL.

There is living in Detroit a venerable and respected lady who, to those who know her, is the heroine of a strange story. She may be seen almost any day on the streets, hurrying from her tour of shopping back to her pleasant little home, there to cover her needle and thread her fancies have full play, and memory is supreme. She is a woman of rare intellect and great cultivation, and a charming conversationalist. She has been twice married and twice a widow; and now, as Time is drawing his silver tracings through her hair, she moves alone! The loved ones of the past are gone. Her interests and her affections draw her toward the world of spirits. She was in her young days the betrothed of Jefferson Davis. Why they never married is not known. It is certain, however, whatever may have prevented the consummation of their early plans, she and the rebel President have never lost their regard for each other. They still exchange letters and watch over each other's welfare.

Commander Belknap, of the United States ship Tuscarora, informs the Navy Department, by letter, dated Chiri Chiri bay, United States of Colombia, March 31, 1873, that the seaman James Turner, of that ship, who was reported lost while on an expedition, was brought alongside the ship in a canoe by some natives from Cupica, on the 29th inst. Turner states that after struggling through the woods in a northwesterly direction twenty-one days, living on nuts, roots and tender shoots of plants, he finally reached the beach near Cupica, where he was found by a native and kindly cared for until strong enough to return to the ship, a period of fourteen days. He first went off the trail in search of water, and having quenched his thirst, found that he had forgotten to note the direction in which he had walked, and so failed to find the trail again.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was at the Commencement exercises in the Workingmen's College, London, of which the Hon. Tom Hughes is President and made a speech, in which he gave England the second place in the list of nations, America, of course, filling the first rank.

The farmers of Illinois have retained Lyman Trumbull to conduct their suits against the Illinois Central Railroad.

Congressman William R. Roberts explains that his frank on the circulars of a firm of New York quacks is a clumsy forgery, and that he called the attention of the postoffice authorities to the matter, two months ago.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who voted consistently against the back-pay provision, is reported to have destroyed United States bonds to the amount of his share. We commend his example to those groping Congressmen who do not see how the money can be put beyond the possibility of tempting themselves or their heirs.

A New York servant girl is an occasional contributor of excellent verses to the *Independent*. The Baptist *Weekly* referring to this gifted household queen questions the propriety of keeping one with such talents bound down to kitchen drugery, but the *Independent* admires her choice and thinks the chance from a life like this to that of a literary Bohemian would not be promotion, but the reverse.

In a London paper is advertised for sale Pope's villa, on the bank of the Thames, at Twickenham. The present house is modern, being a substantial edifice of Elizabethan design, the villa actually inhabited by Pope having been pulled down by Lady Howe and Sir Waiheu Waller, nearly seventy years ago, and part of Pope's grounds having been built over; the garden, lawn and adjoining grove are comparatively but little changed from what they were when tenanted by Alexander Pope.

Senator Parson Brownlow has written a letter in reply to an invitation to attend the forthcoming Convention of Congressmen at St. Louis. He respectfully declines mixing himself up with any more Southern commercial and agricultural conventions.

The President has told the reporter of an Omaha newspaper why he did not make his proposed Southern trip. Here is the reason: "I expected to go, and was making arrangements for a trip, but they noised it abroad, and made so much preparation that I thought it would be too much like swinging around the circle. I joined a procession of that kind once."

For the second time during her life and reign, Queen Victoria has performed the office of presenting a stand of colors to one of her regiments, the favored body of troops on this occasion being the Seventy-ninth Regiment or Cameron Highlanders, which have been creditably identified with all of Great Britain's renowned warlike operations within the last century.

Captain Patrick Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry, has just died. He was a former officer of the regular army, a visitor to West Point under the Fillmore administration, and during the late war was in the Southern army.

CROP NEWS.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: Apple, apricot, cherry, peach, pear and plum trees give promise of an abundant crop. The buds and blossoms of the above named trees look thrifty and sound.

The Huntingdon *Journal* remarks: A gentleman, who has lately made a tour of the county, assures us that he never saw the grain look better. The prospects for a good crop were never surpassed in all parts of the county. The wheat through Woodcock valley looks well, and promises an abundant crop. The peach trees are reported nearly all frozen.

Commander Shufeldt, in his report of the Tehuantepec canal survey, just published by the Navy Department, says: "Although we are fully justified in reporting this canal practicable as an engineering work, yet, from the number of locks, as well as the expense of construction of its feeder, the question becomes a serious one—so serious that it will probably require national resources to build it.

Glycerine has lately been employed with success as a solvent for aniline colors, in dyeing cotton, wool and silk.

What Is Vitality?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors and meta-physicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, there is wanting that principle, whatever it may be, which is the source of its active power, and that the body is accordingly ailing and anguishes. We know, too, such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone the liver and brace the nerves, thereby combatting and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

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Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

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Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST

Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially nothing but the woody fibre and a portion of the water and ashes are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances (phosphates), all that is contained in the whole flour. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. To those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habits, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the

Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,

185 to 193 FIRST AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

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Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—

Letters testamentory having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Dr. ROBERT WILSON, late of the 7th ward, Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, and those indebted to the same will make payment without delay to

ALEX. BRADLEY,
W. N. BURCHFIELD,
Executors.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Original Entry open at the office.

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1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
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The members of the SHADYSIDE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will meet on EVERY TUESDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Twentieth ward Public School House, until all the Stocks are disposed of. A Charter is applied for, and until affirmed the following persons are authorized to receive the names of subscribers.

HON. W. H. DENNISON, Shadyside.
DR. F. D. F. Penn avenue.
HON. JAS. S. STRUCKLE, Fifth avenue.
Dr. D. W. LEWIS, Penn avenue.
Dr. A. J. DAVIS, Penn avenue.
ADAM PAFF, Clothier, Liberty street.
J. F. RAUHAUSER, East Liberty.
ALEXANDER BAIRD, East Liberty.
CHARLES WARMUAS-TLE, Penn avenue.
HENRY MUNHALL, East Liberty.
THOS MORELAND, East Liberty.
FREDERICK GIBS; Morni-gside road.
CHARLES WILSON, Shadyside.
A. J. FARR, Shadyside.
J. A. MONSON, Tel. Stockyard.
DAVID McMASTER, Shadyside.
S. M. LAFFERTY, Stockyard.
JAMES CARSON, Shadyside.
HENRY SCHNEIDACH, 110 Penn street.
DAVID PAGE, Shadyside.
JACOB MACK, East Liberty.
JOHN SCANLON, Shadyside.
JOHN WOODROW, Shadyside.
BRIAN MAGINNES, Shadyside.
FRANCIS J. BERRY, Shadyside.
JAMES PARKER.
FREDERICK SEMMEIGHT, Shadyside.
JOHN BEECHER, Highland avenue.
JOHN CHESTER, Baum avenue.
JOHN HOLLAND, Lawrenceville.
D. P. BOWN, East Liberty.
JOHN VEESER, Penn avenue.
CHRISTOPHER ZUG, Liberty street.
ANDREW KERSER, Shadyside.
M. M. IRWIN, Shadyside.
JOHN REED, Liberty at cet.

P. LANIGAN, Secretary pro. tem.

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ICE CREAM FREEZER.

NEWEST AND BEST.

Warranted to Freeze Cream in 4 Minutes.

Having been appointed Wholesale Agent for the Sale of the above celebrated Freezer in this vicinity, I am prepared to supply the trade

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. A. McCLURG,

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NOTICE.

The following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, belonging to the estate of the late BERNARD BURNS, and improperly having been Stolen, I hereby warn all parsons from purchasing the same, viz:

Certificate No. 598, dated October 17, 1835, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Pittsburgh, issued to Bernard Burns.

BERNARD RAFFERTY,
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No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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THERE ARE

Decided Bargains

In Bishop Lawn Suits.
In Braided Linen Suits.
In Plain Linen Suits.
In Striped Linen Suits.
In Black Lace Sacques.
In White Lace Sacques.
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In Plain Black Silks.
In Gros-Grain Silks.
In Japanese Striped Silks.
In Japanese Plain Silks.
In Plain Black Alpacas.
In Figured Black Alpacas.
In Striped Black Alpacas.
In Plain Black Hernanis.
In Striped Black Hernanis.
In Men's and Boys' Cloths.
In Housekeeping Goods.
In Dry Goods generally.

Call and examine the Goods, and if not satisfied that you can get

Good Bargains,

YOU NEED NOT PURCHASE.

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,

59 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

McElroy & Dickson,

54

Wood Street.

NEW GOODS

DAILY.

Black Alpacas,
Epinglines,
Stylish Jap Stripes,
Japanese Chambrays,
Diagonals,
Fluted Skirts,
Printed Skirts,
Ruffled Skirts.
Prints,
Ginghams,
Black Silks.
Bleached Cottons,
Brown Cottons.
Tickings, Towelings,
Paper Cambrics,
Corset Jeans,
Kentucky Jeans,
D and T Cottonades,
Linen Checks,
Linen Drills,
Blue Drills,
Brown Drills,

AND A FULL LINE OF

Notions

AND

White Goods.

BULLETIN

Of New Goods Just Received.

ANOTHER LOT OF

"Perinot" and "Harris Seamless" Kid Gloves.

Windsor Scarfs, Fancy Ties.

Sash and Neck Ribbons.

Turquoise, all colors.

Registered Embroideries.

Neck Ruffings.

Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Parasols.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. R. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Morgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the most steamers afloat, from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H COLLINS, BENJ. SINGERLY.
JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT
B. L. HENDERSON, HARTLEY WOOD AND,
DANIEL RUPP, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG,
PHILIP BENTEL,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1873.

The market for the day has been quiet, and money is working comfortably close with no extreme pressure from any quarter, easing gradually as the month advances. However, we do not look for very low rates this summer, except the general trade of the country should be very dull. If so, the demand for loans on the banks will be small and there will be less pressure, and thus we shall have one more element of easy money during the summer. Next fall, the general belief is, that money will work very close. This expectation may tend, however, to relieve itself. It will lead a large number of persons to provide themselves with time loans beforehand. They will thus not only lessen or avert trouble in the fall, but will give a stimulus to the market in July and August, and will help to prevent the usual plethora of that season.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	121	121¼	121¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117⅝	118⅛	118⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117⅝	120	118⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117⅝	118¾	118¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾	114¾
New 5s	114¾	117⅝	117⅝
Currency 6s	115¾	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117⅜
United States 6s of 1881	120⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½
United States 5-20s of 1865	117⅛
United States 10-40s	117⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119
Currency Funded	115½

—Table showing the depreciation of the Continental currency, expressed in values of one thousand dollars, according to the scale of depreciation adopted by Congress; deduced from General Washington's account current with the United States:

Date.	Nominal.	By depreciation.	In lawful money.
1777—February	$1,000	$1,000	100
April	1,000	1,000	100
May	1,000	1,000	100
July	1,000	1,000	100
August	1,000	1,000	100
October	1,000	1,000	100
December	1,000	971	97 1
1778—January	1,000	971	97 1
April	1,000	877	87 7
May	1,000	877	87 7
July	1,000	877	87 7
August	1,000	877	87 7
October	1,000	877	87 7
December	1,000	877	87 7
1779—January	1,000	877	87 7
April	1,000	877	87 7
May	1,000	434	43 4
June	1,000	374	37 4
August	1,000	287	28 7
September	1,000	220	22
November	1,000	220	22
December	1,000	183	18 3
1779—March	1,000	157	15 7
April	1,000	100	10
May	1,000	100	10
June	1,000	100	10
September	1,000	77	7 7
November	1,000	65	6 5
December	1,000	43	4 3
1780—January	1,000	38	3 8
February	1,000	24	2 4
March	1,000	25	2 5
April	1,000	25	2 5
May	1,000	25	2 5
June	1,000	25	2 5
August	1,000	25	2 5
September	1,000	25	2 5
November	1,000	25	2 5
1781—February	1,000	25	2 5
March	1,000	25	2 5
May	1,000	25	2 5

The scale of depreciation adopted by Congress, as referred to in the above table, is found in the following resolution adopted by the Continental Congress, March 18, 1780: "That silver and gold be receivable in payment of the said quotas at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation."

The issues began May 10, 1775 and ended 1781. The depreciation commenced in 1777, and in March, 1780, had reached the rate of forty dollars in currency for one dollar of silver, when Congress passed a resolution to fund them as above, and to pay interest on the certificates. But the depreciation in market still went on, and they were passed at times at the rate of $1 for $1,000 or more. By law, in 1791, at $100 for $1 of the bills out they were permitted to be still funded.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, and shows for different periods the value of one dollar in specie expressed in currency and of one thousand dollars expressed in specie:

	Nominal currency value.	Specie value.	Nominal currency value.	Specie value.
March 1, 1778	$1 75	1	$1,000	$571 43
Sept. 1, 1778	4 00	1	1,000	250 00
March 1, 1779	10 00	1	1,000	100 00
Sept. 1, 1779	18 00	1	1,000	55 55
Mar. 18, 1780	40 00	1	1,000	25 00
Dec. 1, 1780	100 00	1	1,000	10 00
May 1, 1781	$200 and $260	1	1,000	$5 and $2 85

It would seem that the two tables substantially agree up to March, 1780, at which date the President's account follows the scale fixed by Congress, and the Secretary's table the market prices of the currency.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 7, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
Stocks	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Western Union Tel	87½	87¾	87½	....	87¾	87¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	53½	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
New York Central	102¼	102¼	....	102¼	....	102¼
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80¾	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	74	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	74	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102	102
Erie	20	20¼	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92¾	93⅛	93⅛
Illinois Central	....	92¾	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	86¼	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref.	....	86¼	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W.	81½	81¾	81⅝	81⅞	....	82
Rock Island	110	110	110	110	....	110
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	38⅛	38⅛
St. Paul pref	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash	39½	39½	39	39	....	39
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	43½	43½	44	....	44½
Toledo, Pitts. & Ft. W.	70	70	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	126	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I. C	95½	....	....	95½	....	....
Hannib. and St. Jo	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....	....	....

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active Stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	93½	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	97½	Penn'a. Allotments	5⅜
Minehill & S. H.	50	Catawissa pref	30
Oil Creek	22	Allegheny Valley	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	69	Central Trans. Con	47¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

REMARKS.—The incessant rain to-day interfered materially with trade, consequently we are compelled to report all markets. Prices, however, are almost the same as have ruled for some days past, and whilst purchasers seem shy, sellers will make no concessions to effect sales.

CRUDE.

Owing to the causes alluded to above the market was slow to-day. We are reported sales at Parker's of 1,500 bbls at $2 65. The market here is 6¾@7c per gallon. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market is reported absolutely unchanged in price. We are reported sales at 15¾@16¼c per gallon. Holders are very firm at these figures, and seem confident of better prices are many days.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices unchanged at $2 05@2 10 for city make and $1 95 for country.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—The *Courier* says: The market opened firm at $2 60 on upper road and $2 75 at Parker's.

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 60
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 57½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 62½
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	2 60
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 57½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 60
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 62½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 70
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 75
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 60
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 65
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 70

NEW YORK, May 7.—Closing: May 6.—Crude in bulk unchanged at 10a10¼c; refined lower, and demand better at 20½c; sales of 5,000 barrels, at 20½c; 2,500 barrels last half May, at 20½c; 10,000 barrels last half August, 21¾c; cases, 27c. Philadelphia delivery more in buyer's favor; sales of 1,000 barrels refined, May, at 19¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Market quiet; S. W., 19¾c; crude, 9¾c; cases, 14½c; sales none. Futures, June, 20c.

OIL CITY, May 7.—Market quiet and dull at $2 80a2 85 per bbl.

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—The market is weaker; $2 60 bbl; no sales.

ROUSSEVILLE, May 5.—The market is quiet at $2 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 7.—The ruling of the market is $2 65. Market dull.

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—The market is steady at $2 62½ bbl, and $2 65 asked for spot. Market very quiet and not much doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, May 7.—Market quiet at $2 80.

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—Market quiet and dull at $2 60; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTA, May 7.—Market quiet at about $2 65.

Crude Oil Received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Destination.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Model O W	458
N W Stevenson	Citizens O W	74
Tack & Mc	Citizens O W	569
J Bushnell	Standard O W	393
J J Grace & Co	Petrolite O W	394
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	525
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	237
J Bushnell	Brilliant O W	1,249
Wm Stewart	Vesta O W	83
J Bushnell	Standard O W	161
J P Reighard	Empire C O	149
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L & Co	160
Huff	Neapod O W	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Model O W	458	Standard O W	651
Eagle O W	204	Petrolite O W	394
Citizens O W	569	Commercial O W	525
Brilliant O W	1,486	Vesta O W	149
Nonpareil O W	74	Empire O W	149
Beggs, L & Co	160		
			4,504

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 7, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil W	Waring, K & Co, Phila	500
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	468
Wormser, M & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	300
Braun & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	477
Citizens O Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	477
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	407
Total		2,929

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Wednesday, May 7	1,321	2,800	3,200	45	85

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Wednesday, May 7	276	2,600	2,900	19	....

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle since our last report have been fair. Trade opened this morning slow, the only buyers being country dealers. Some holders are disposing of stock at figures pretty close to the ruling rates of last week, while others are letting go what they have. The feeling is not good, and of course the tendency of prices downward. Philadelphia men have made no purchases yet and are bearing down for lower figures. Following are the prices at which the different grades are changing hands: Extra 1,400 lb steers, 6c and smooth 6¼c; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, 5¾@6c; prime 1,300 lb steers 5¾@6c; fair 1,150 lb steers 5¼@5¾c; good fair 1,000 lb steers 5@5¼c; common 4¾@5c; bulls 3½@4c; cows 3@4c.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs fair. The market continues dull and slow, and what hogs are selling are at prices ¼c lower than ruled last week. At this writing very little stock is selling, and if the arrivals continue free prices will go low. Following are the current rates:

EXTRA Philadelphia $6 00; prime Philadelphia $5 75 to $5 90; prime Yorkers $5 75 to $5 85; fair Yorkers $5 70 to $5 75; common $5 25a5 50; bulls $3 50 to $4 00; cows $3 75a5 00; stockers $5 00a5 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep since our last report have been fair, but for the week, including to-day, light. The demand exceeds the supply and sticks sells soon after arrival. Prices are from ½ to ¾c higher than last week, and toward the close, with a light run, was 90c higher. Following are the current rates:

EXTRA 100 lb clipped $ 6 cents $5 85a $5 90 to $5 85; extra 90 lbs do $5 50 to $5 75; prime 80 lbs do $5 00 to $5 25.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ore and pig iron for the month of April 1873:

Routes.	Receipts, Ore.	Pig.	Shipments, Ore.	Pig.
Mo. Pacific Railway	2,360	2,655	50	20
Iron Mountain R. R.	....	....	250	50
T. W. and W. R. R.	....	....	60	20
Ill. and St. L. R. R.	....	....	250	2,000
St. L. V. R. R.	....	....	230	1,170
T. H. and I. R. R.	....	....	1,200	1,100
C. and M. R. R.	....	....	1,240	160
Ill. and St. L. R. R. W.	....	....	720	20
Ill. and St. L. R. R. E.	....	....	....	20
Lower Mississippi river	....	....	1,700	....
Total	....	....	5,450	3,540
Total for month	22,998	5,995	5,450	3,540
Month previous	22,998	5,995	5,358	8,144
The total receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday May 3 were			Receipts	Shipments.
Ore tons			5,450	1,362
Pig tons			1,485	1,485

St. Louis Republican, 7.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—Rain again to-day, and a consequent dull market. By reference to the table of leading articles of produce given below, for the past two weeks, it will be seen that the articles of flour, corn, wheat and oats, have largely increased. And to economize space we may here add that the markets, with few exceptions, rule uniform, hence we have few changes to note in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,646	8,223	15,869
Apples, bbls	1,184	1,218	2,402
Cheese, lbs	761	646	1,407
Corn, sacks	5,861	1,726	7,587
Wheat, sacks	6,191	5,439	11,630
Barley, sacks	2,653	1,479	4,132
Rye, sacks	345	544	889
Oats, sacks	5,027	9,814	14,841
Butter, pkgs	301	320	621
Bacon, pieces	825	1,296	2,121
Bacon, boxes	649	1,001	1,650

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Common soda ash 4½@4¾c; refined 6@6½c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@3½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—Bass's Ecg lish ale, Kilderkin, 25 gallons, $14; bbls, 45 gallons, $25; bottles, 68 gallons, $60; ½ qr. $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11.

APPLES—Receipts 154 bbls. A good sound article will command $4 75@5 00 for choice and interior grades dull sale.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a small way at 45@50c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts 48 packages. The market is dull, and the ruling rates are 25@30c; an extra choice article of "grass butter," put up in neat paper packages, would fetch 35@37½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts 812 pieces. Prices unchanged and market reported extremely active at the following figures: Sugar cured hams 14½c; canvased do 15c; shoulders 9c; pain sugar cured shoulders 10c; canvased do do 10½c; rib sides 10c; short rib sides 10c; clear sides 11c; mess pork $18 50; dried beef 18½@19c; lard in tierces 10½c; do in barrels 11c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans ₱ doz $1 60; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 a. d. 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₱ lb 22c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Red $½@4½c ₱ lb; green 5½@6c; hurl 6½@7c.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: three bushel 53c; two and a half bushel 50c; two bushel 37c.

BEESWAX—Sales at 33@35c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 00 ₱ case.

CHEESE—Receipts 48 boxes. There is a better demand, with sales old New York Goshen at 16¾@17c; new Ohio factory 14@15c; new Ohio dairy 13@13c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—Firmly held 16½@17c by the car load with the usual advance on small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's selling at $12 00@14 00 ₱ bbl; other varieties $8 00@10 00.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6½@7c; clear sides 8@8½c; Iowa 3c. Country lard 7½@8c.

CANNED GOODS—*American Packs*—Pints $2 ₱ dozen $1 50; quarts $2 50; half gals $3 75; gallons $5 50; tomatoes of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each $5 75.

English Pickles—Chow chow ₱ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $5 50; ½ gal. do, $9 00; pickles, pints $4 50; $6 50; small cherkin, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; white onions, quarts $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccadilli, pints $3 75.

Coleman's Mustard—¼ lb cans $2 10 per dozen; ½ cans $3 75; 1 lb cans $7 50; a and 5 lb cans 42c ₱ lb; 10 lb cans 40c; 18 lb keg 35c.

Ketchups, Sauces, &c.—Tomato ketchup ₱ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 25; Halford sauce, pints $4 25; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; goblet jellies, pints $2 75.

CRACKERS—Boston Crackers, 8@9c ₱ lb; Extra Boston Crackers, 10c; Butter Crackers, 9c; Soda Crackers, 12c; Fruit Crackers, 13½c; Fruit Crackers, 15½c; Ginger Snaps, Sugar snaps, 12½@13c per lb.

CAKES—Sponge Cakes, 7c; Orange Cakes 13c; Oyster Crackers, 7½c; Lemon Crackers, 13c; Arabella Crackers, 7½c; Sugar Crackers, 10c; Water Crackers, 7½c; Wine Crackers, 10c; Lemon Jumbles, 13½c; Sugar Jumbles, 13½c; Spiced Jumbles, 13½c; Imperial Crackers, 18c; Novelty Crackers, 15c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, halves, 6½@7c; mixed, 5½@6c; pared, 16@18c; apples sliced, 6½@7c; quartered, 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted 6@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The ruling quotations for prime fresh eggs are 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts, 8,59 bbls. The market has been unusually active for some days past, dealers finding it difficult to secure stock to meet the demands upon them, and we look for a continued activity. All of the new crop puts in an appearance. Following are the mill and store rates: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $10 20; sacks $9 90; Fan Handle, Southern amber, bbls $9 70; sacks $9 40; Morning Glory, bbls family, $9 00; Wheat quiet at $1 56a1 55 for red and amber; $1 65 at 67 for white on arrival. Corn steady at 55c including sacks. Oats steady at 42c sacks included. Rye and barley unchanged. Groceries firm, but prices quiet, unchanged. Hay quiet; choice delivered at depot at $20. Provisions quiet; mess pork declined to $18 25. Bacon easy; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 10½@10¾c; clear sides 10¾@11c; all packed. Hams held firm at 13a13½c for plain; 14a16c for sugar cured. Lard steady; refined 9½c; shoulders 7¾a7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c, all loose; and 9¾@9¾c higher for packed. Lard quiet; refined in tierces, 9¾c; kegs 10¼@10½c; prime steam at 9c all for round lots. Whisky advanced to 88a89c for iron bound cooperage.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Flour dull; XX $6 25; good XX $7 25; choice XXX $7 75a8 00. Corn quiet; mixed 56c; white and yellow 56a57c. Oats 42@43c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay dull; prime $23a25; choice $28. Pork dull and held at $18. Dry salt meats scarce at 8a9¼@9¾c. Bacon dull and depressed at 9¾a10¼@10¾c. Hams in fair demand at 12½@13½c. Lard quiet; refined, tierces, 9¾c; kegs 10¼@10½c. Sugar dull; common 6¾@6¾c; good common 7¾c; good fair 7¾@8c. Molasses dull. Nothing doing. Whisky dull; western, rectified, 85c; Louisiana 91c; Cincinnati 93c. Coffee 17¼@19c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18¼c. Flour firm at $7 60a7 85. Wheat firm at $1 56a1 57. Corn firm at 45a46c. Live Stock active. Oats dull at 42a43c. Barley firm. Groceries unchanged. Oils firm. Eggs steady at 12¾a13c. Butter higher. Cheese steady. Provisions active demand. Provisions firmer. Mess pork—Sales at 18 cash and buyer May. Lard quiet and nominal; steam 9c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; sweet 9¾c; buyer June; clear 10c; sweet 9¾c; buyer June. Bacon—Shoulders light; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear 10¼c, with sales. Whisky firm at 88c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Cotton—Low to export demand; middling upland 16½c asked; sales at ¼c lower. Flour—Demand good at full prices; family winter $9 10a9 20. Wheat is changed. Corn dull and prices drooping at 56c sacked in depot. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced to 42½a45c. Rye—Demand good at full prices; mess pork $18 75a19 00. Lard—Demand good at full prices; refined 9¾c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c. Bacon unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; good ordinary 15c; low middling 15c; receipts 1,000 bales; past day 925 bales; shipments 1,000; twenty-four hours 950 bales; stock 25,000 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 46c. Oats scarce and firm at 44a45c. Bran dull at 80 on 26 00. Corn meal scarce at $2 60a2 65. Mess pork dull and prices drooping at $19 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and prices shade lower; shoulders 8¼a8¾c; sides 10¼a10¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 56; No 2 do $1 40. Corn—Demand fair and better. No 2 at 32¾c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; No 1, 52c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; No 2 spring No 2, 86c. Freights to Buffalo 9c, and to Oswego 15c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 59; amber Michigan, spot, $1 54¾; amber last half May $1 55; No. 2 red winter 1 red $1 50; No. 2 do $1 45. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, 47c; May 46½c; June 47¾c; July 48¾c; August 49c; low mixed 45½c. Oats unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; extra $2 02; No. 1 $1 91¾. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 46c. Oats—Demand good, at full prices, 40c. Freights to Oswego 9¾c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Thuringia	May 8	Hamburg.
Ayrshire	May 10	Liverpool.
Victoria	May 10	Glasgow.
Oceanic	May 10	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	May 10	Liverpool.
Egypt	May 10	Liverpool.
Hindoo	May 13	Liverpool.
Frithiof	May 13	London.
Algeria	May 13	Liverpool.
Canada	May 14	Glasgow.
Meredith	May 14	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	May 15	Liverpool.
Harmonia	May 15	Hamburg.
Batavia	May 17	Liverp'l.
Anglia	May 17	Glasgow.
Washington	May 17	France.
Arragon	May 17	Bristol.
Canada	May 17	Liverpool.
Vandalia	May 17	Hamburg.
Rhein	May 20	Liverpool.
Assyria	May 21	Glasgow.
Wyoming	May 22	Liverpool.
Holsatia	May 22	Hamburg.
Celtic	May 24	Liverpool.
Colorado	May 24	Liverpool.
Toronto	May 24	Glasgow.
Adriatic	May 24	Liverpool.
Tamaulipas	May 24	Liverpool.
Pembroke	May 24	Cardiff.
Java	May 27	Liverpool.
Trinacia	May 28	Glasgow.
Idaho	May 31	Liverpool.
Silesia	May 31	Hamburg.
St. Laurent	May 31	Havre.
Partha	May 31	Liverpool.
Nevada	May 31	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., May 7, 1873.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer sixty at six P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 7, 1873.

River about on a stand, with seven and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer fifty-three at SIX P. M. C.

Oil City, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 6, 1873.

River four feet two inches and falling. Weather hazy. A.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 7, 1873.

Hard, steady rain all day, and still continues. The Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, departed at 8 A. M.; R. W. Skillinger, for Pittsburgh, at 9 A. M.; Keystone, for Parkersburg, at 10:30 A. M.; Granite State, for Pittsburgh, at 5 P. M. Pilots of ascending boats should observe caution on the low ground for a sunken coal barge, opposite Monroe street when running the island shore. River seventeen feet and falling fast. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Light rain; two feet and rising. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco and City of Cairo, Memphis. Rained all day.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 7.—Cloudy, wet and warm; mercury 59 to 70. Heavy rain this evening. River has risen two feet. Port Lisle—Bowie—W. H. Brown and barges, Victory and barges, Mary Ament, Grey Eagle, Silver Thorn, Fayette and George Roberts, Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—River falling rapidly, with fifteen feet on the Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Liberty, from Ohio River. Departed—Liberty, for Ohio river; Tyrone, for Cairo.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Arrived—Richmond and Commonwealth, St. Louis. Departed—R. E. Lee, Louisville; Great Republic, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 117⅜@117⅝.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

The supply of loanable funds is steadily increasing and the money market seems settled into an easy condition for the spring and summer months. Currency is still flowing here and banks are discounting freely as well as offering increased amounts of money on call to bankers. Rates to-day 6@7 per cent. on call and 7@9 for prime discounts. Outstanding legal tenders have decreased $154,000. The advance in the Bank of England rate of interest was expected and had no marked effect.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull and heavy at 108¾@108¾ for sixty days and 109¾@109⅝ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold dull and steady at 117⅜@117⅝, closing at 117⅜@117⅝. Loans 3@7 per cents. Clearings $90,000,000. Treasury disbursements $388,000 for internal. Customs receipts $350,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments a trifle firm and better.

U. S. coup, 1881	121½	5-20s, 1864	120
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868	118¾
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	117⅛	10-40s	113⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	118¾	Currency 6s	115½

State bonds dull. Tennessees very strong.

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	81½	North Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	81½	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	50		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railway bonds in increased demand.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks less active and changes smaller than yesterday. Market rather feverish and alternately weak and strong, closing weak. The chief fluctuations were in Canton which rose from 102 to 105½; Pacific Mail 54¼@54¾; Quicksilver 38¾; Western Union, 88@87¾@87¾; St. Paul 87¼@88; preferred 97¼@98; Columbus and Ind. Central, 35¾@36; Hudson 115¾@116; Rock Island, 110¾@111¾@110½; Ohio, 43¾@44½@43¾; Wabash, 39½@39¾@39½; Harlem, 126@126½; changes in the rest of the list only ¼@¾ per cent. The earnings of the Lake Shore Road for 1872 were $17,291,-000 on a capital base of $2,793,654 over 1871. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Company for April $77,386, against $64,581 in April of last year.

Canton	105¾	St. Paul preferred	73¾
Western Union Tel	87½	Wabash	39¾
Quicksilver	38	do preferred	56
Adams Express	95½	Fort Wayne	93

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Railroad Accident in Hungary—Twenty-one Persons Killed and Forty Injured.

VIENNA, May 7.—A disastrous has been received from Pesth, announcing a shocking railway accident near that city. Twenty-one persons are reported killed outright and forty injured, some of them it is supposed fatally. Six carriages were completely demolished.

Bank of England Discount Rate Advanced.

LONDON, May 7.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced one-half per cent., and is now four and a half.

British Ridicule of American Exhibitors at Vienna.

LONDON, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter to that journal, ridicules the American department of the exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of the articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States: Two cases of Colt's fire arms, three pinnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt cellars, a dentists chair, and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi river. The explanation of this meager display is found in the former mismanagement of the American section, and it is confidently hoped, now that the new Commissioners and exhibitors have gone actively to work to repair the evil effects, that the goods from America will be speedily unpacked, and that the exhibitions from that country will come up to the standard expected.

The Queen yesterday gave audience at Buckingham Palace to Don Juano Aranzuena, Spanish Minister to Great Britain.

Submission of the Khan of Khiva Denied.

RICHMOND, May 7.—The Novoe Vremya, a Russian journal published in this city, in its issue this afternoon denies that the Khan of Khiva has offered unconditional submission to Russian demands. The *Nord* says it is true that the Khan released the prisoners held in captivity, but at the same time he demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Russian expedition against him, with other conditions which could not be accepted by the CZAR.

Race for the Tendemen's Plate.

LONDON, May 7.—The annual race for the tradesmen's plate took place at Chester to-day and was won by Field Marshal, Laburnum second and Maroeuk third. The betting just before the start was strong in favor of Field Marshal, seven to two against Laburnum and seven to two against Inverness.

Revenge to Carlists—Their Commissary General Absconds.

BAYONNE, May 7.—The Carlists lost fifty killed and twenty prisoners in their attack a few days since on the town of Vera, in Navarre. It is reported that the Commissary General of the Carlist forces has absconded, taking with him all the cash on hand.

Banquet to Vienna Exposition Officials.

VIENNA, May 7.—The Minister of Commerce gave an entertainment last evening to the officials of the Exposition. Among the toasts given on the occasion was one by Bayard Taylor to "The Industry of Austria."

Constitution of the Pope again Precarious.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Rome says the condition of the Pope is precarious.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, May 7.—The Alphonsist *Ida* band are surrounded near Igualada, and it is thought will surrender.

LISBON, May 7.—Figuerola, Sardoal and other political refugees have arrived here from Spain.

VIENNA, May 7.—A grand military review in honor of the Prince of Wales will be held to-day.

LONDON, May 7.—A strike of policemen in Dublin is imminent.

THE HAGUE, May 7.—The government of Holland has asked the Chamber of Deputies for an appropriation of 1,500,000 florins for the repair of the Acheen war.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the capture by the Imperialists of the city of Taifico.

LONDON, May 7.—It is expected that telegraphic communication by cable between Portugal and Madeira will be opened in July.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—The steamers City of Limerick and Deutschland, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON May 7, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ and for account 92¾. American securities are dull: U. S. 6's, 1862, 94; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway bonds, 50¾. Turpentine 40s. Refined petroleum 13d.

PARIS, May 7.—Rentes 54 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export, and 4,000 bales were for American. Cotton shipped from Mobile and still at sea, 8 11-16d; April and May shipments from Savannah or Charleston 8¾d; May and June delivery from the same ports 8 11-16d; May and June shipments from New Orleans 8¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. All the other markets unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Refined petroleum 41 francs.

Canadian Pacific Railway Investigation.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 7.—The most exciting debate of the session took place last night with reference to the action of the committee on the Pacific Railroad investigation. A division took place at an early hour this morning, when the government were sustained by a majority of thirty-one. The proposal of the committee was that an adjournment should take place until the return of Sir Hugh Allan, Sir George Cartier and Mr. Abbott from England, a motion to this effect being carried by the majority above stated.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Sinking of the John Kyle.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 7.—The steamer John Kyle struck a stump under water at Brunswick Point, thirty miles above here at six o'clock this morning and sunk in ten feet of water. The steamer Ashland saved her deck freight, which is but little damaged. The boat lays straight and can be raised.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—River has risen six inches and falling, with eleven feet in the canal, nine feet in the Indiana chute, seven feet over the rocks, five hundred and twelve feet under the middle bridge and eighteen feet at Portage. Raining nearly all day and clearing off this evening. But little business done. Departed—Mollie Able. Arrived—Camelia, Tennessee river; C. B. Church, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis; John Dippold, Pittsburgh; Kanawha, Kanawha. Departed—Camelia, Church and Arlington, Cincinnati; Dippold, Evansville; Kanawha, Kanawha.

Capt. Lorens new jobboat Dolphin made a satisfactory trial trip to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 7.—Arrived—City of Helena, St. Louis; Savanna, Cincinnati; Kittie Higler, Arkansas river; Labelle, Red river; W. H. Brown, Pomeroy; Quickstep, Evansville. Departed—Marble City, St. Louis; Kittie Higler, Cincinnati; Labelle, St. Louis. River stationary. Raining since 7 P. M.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Arrived—Belle of Shreveport, Red River; Rocky Island, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Buccaneer, Galena. Departed—Rocky Island, St. Paul; McDonald, Missouri river; Bee, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Keokuk, Keokuk; Friendship, Quincy; Alice, Missouri river; New Boston, Illinois river. River rising slowly. Rain nearly all day and night.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 7.—Clear and pleasant. River rising, with seven and a half feet in channel. Departed—West Wind, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 7.—Down—Kellogg and barges. Up—Geo. C. Wolfe. Arrived to-day—John. Warm and clear. River stationary.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Weather showery. River has risen seven inches. Arrived—Ben. R. Mandle, New Orleans. Departed—City of Alton and Emma Emery, Louisville; Mollie Able and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Charles Bodman, New Orleans.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts 237 head; market more active than for a few days past, but still quiet; sales at yards at 4@5 for stall fed and $5 10@5 75, and a lot of extra, averaging 1,320 lbs, brought $6 12½; good feeders sold at $4 60@5 00; fat cows at $3 50@4 50; shipments 2,264 head. Hogs—Receipts 9,876 head; market fairly active and prices steady; common to fair heavy grades $5@5 20; good to choice Yorkers $5 25@5 40; shipments 6,900 head.

SURPRISE PARTY IN ALLEGHENY.

Presentation of a Watch and Chain to Ex-Street Commissioner Megraw—A Happy Time.

Thomas Megraw, Esq., late Street Commissioner of Allegheny, was last evening made the recipient of a gold watch and chain by a number of his friends in that city. It is usual to "surprise" the recipient on such occasions by giving him full information of the intended gift a week beforehand that he may get up his courage and his speech, but in this instance the thing was better done. No intimation whatever had reached the ears of Mr. Megraw of the action of his friends, till, after supper last evening, his brother, Mr. John Megraw, asked him to come to his residence and help him entertain some friends whom he expected. The ex-official kindly consented to lend his services to so pleasant a task, and the two walked quietly around to Mr John Megraw's house. Here they found a goodly company of gentlemen to whom the popular Street Commissioner needed no introduction. After some friendly conversation on general topics, Mr. Megraw, W. B. Rogers rose and deliberately leveled at Mr. Megraw's head a regular presentation speech, he began by attributing to that gentleman all the virtues which good fellows in general, and street commissioners in particular, should possess, and then, with the kindly intercourse which had always existed between himself and those then present, he went on complimenting and bewildering him to his heart's content, produced the watch and chain. The speech by Mr. Rogers was very neatly done, and seemed to the surprise (whether intended or not) of completely destroying the equilibrium of Mr. Megraw's, to whose relief quickly came Mr. James McBriar, of the city Councils, who, in behalf of the donee, made a capital speech in response.

After these formalities were concluded, the entire company sat down to a most substantial supper which occupied them till a very late hour. Ex-Mayor Fleming made an after supper speech which was received with great applause.

Before the guests retired from the hospitable mansion of Mr. Megraw, Thomas Megraw, Esq., returned to the genial host the unqualified thanks of all present for the very handsome manner in which he had entertained them. To which Mr. Megraw responded in his happiest vein. And thus ended one of the pleasantest surprise parties on record.

The watch and chain were purchased of Stephenson in this city, are of the finest workmanship, and valued at three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The Row in Gannheuer's Saloon.

The men, Bach and Brown, arrested Tuesday night for creating a disturbance in the saloon on the corner of Liberty street and Madison avenue, Allegheny, had a hearing before Mayor Callow yesterday morning. The testimony of Mr. Gannheuer was to the effect, especially with respect to the sobriety of the persons who entered his saloon, that he was the Mayor did not feel willing to hold the accused, and they were accordingly discharged.

It seems there were four or five men with Bach and Brown at the time, and the Mayor intends to go through the list furnished by the Mayor's office in the hope of finding and punishing the guilty. John Lane, Jr., being one of the company, was arrested yesterday, but discharged for want of necessary evidence. Three other men are wanted, one of whom, with the serious affray, named Schneider, Graham also knows by. They have thus far eluded pursuit, but the officers are confident of "snalling" them.

Common School Grades.

We understand that the Committee of the Central Board of Education on text books and grades will recommend the adoption of one year's course of study to the present grade of the ward schools. This will be the fourteenth step of the common school course and will take from the thirteenth step Etymological and Syntactical parsing, correction of false syntax, and add to the same step Elements of Natural Philosophy. This new step will be as follows: Spelling, continued; composition, continued; Etymological and Syntactical parsing and correction of false syntax; Elements of Algebra, complete; Geography, continued; History revised and Constitution of the United States and State of Pennsylvania; music, continued; drawing, continued; Elementary Physiology and Elements of Natural Philosophy reviewed.

Lost Child.

Mary Schwartz, aged four years, daughter of Mr. Jacob Schwartz, residing in the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side, wandered away from home Tuesday afternoon and has not yet been found. She was last seen going in the direction of the river, and her parents are, of course, deeply distressed by her absence. We hope to have the pleasure of reporting her safe return very soon.

CITY MATTERS.

For Assembly.

In another column will be found the card of Capt. Harry W. Horbach, of Wilkins township, who is a candidate for Assembly from the Middle district, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. Capt. Horbach served with credit in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, has been an active worker in the party, and presents his claims to his fellow-Republicans confident that they will be duly recognized.

Road Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Road Committee of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon. The main point of discussion was the ordinance relative to the opening of Halkett street, in the Fourteenth ward. Mr. Waring endeavored to have the committee recommend the rescinding of the action on the ordinance, while Mr. Burgwin opposed any change. After considerable discussion the committee declined to take any further action.

Books Received.

We have received from the publishers the following new books:

The Old Countess; or, The Two Proposals. By Mrs. Ann S. Stevens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Pittsburgh: Giddenfeny & Hess.....$1 75

The Iron Hand. By Alexander Dumas. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro. Pittsburgh: Giddenfeny & Hess.....1 00

Banner Fluid Extracts.

In another column Messrs. Chas. Abel & Co., the well known druggists and manufacturers of perfumery &c., &c., advertise the "Banner Fluid Extracts," which are warranted strictly pure. This firm, the only extensive manufacturers of perfumery in Western Pennsylvania, have obtained a reputation which is well deserved, for the excellence of their compounds. The Fluid Extracts as well as all their goods are sold at the lowest quantity by druggists, confectioners and other dealers at lowest prices.

New School House for Allegheny.

After the meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control on Tuesday evening, the Local Board of the Second Ward met to take action looking to the selection of a site for the new school house in that ward. As a result of the meeting, a committee appointed for the purpose yesterday afternoon selected a lot on the corner of Irwin and Washington avenues, and the new building will be forthwith erected there. This will be a thoroughly good school house, and large enough to accommodate what is now known as "the Hill school," and the school in Snyder's Hollow.

University Lectures.

Major Wm. Frew delivered, yesterday morning, to the students and faculty of the Western University, in the chapel, the fifth of his lectures. These Wednesday morning lectures have heretofore been delivered almost exclusively by the faculty; but we are confident that an innovation in the way of an occasional voice from the outside world will be popular with the overworked professors and with the, possibly, over-nourished pupils. Major Frew paid us the compliment to request that his address be published, but we, in declining, feared that the publication from a stenotypy report, in regard to the "terrible explosion and tremendous blown up" over which Allegheny was excited yesterday.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

At midnight the Central lock-up was full and still filling.

LOTS on Neville Island sold on Monday last at the round figure of $5,000 per acre.

MAYOR CALLOW heard six cases at the morning, and one at the afternoon hearing, yesterday.

THE school district of Ormsby borough has been joined to Wickersham after the State Superintendent.

MESSRS. MURK & Co. have commenced preparations for the pavement of Quincealley in the Sixth ward.

THE Street Commissioners have now no excuse for further delay in the way of repairs and cleaning of streets.

THE new engine house and lock-up in the Ninth ward of Allegheny will be completed and ready for use next week.

THE Central Board of Education meets next Tuesday, when the question of books and grades will come up for action.

ROBERT HENDERSON had his foot crushed by the fall of a heavy iron bar at the Twelfth Ward Bridge Works yesterday morning.

JOHN MCEWEN paid fifteen dollars and costs into Mayor Callow's court yesterday, for the luxury of getting drunk and disturbing the peace.

EDWARD O'DONNELL was yesterday discharged from jail, the charge against him for want of evidence of Alderman Strain's commitment.

DAVID THOMPSON, and Alexander Culley, who would fain have saved him from arrest, were both fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Callow yesterday.

THE Committees on City Property and Wilkinsburg Annexation will meet this evening in the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform on Friday.

DEPUTY MAYOR HEISEL sent ten disorderlies to the County Prison this morning, for periods ranging from Deputy Mayor Barker, six; and Deputy Mayor Hollingshead, one.

NOTICE of the handsome dividend of the Western Insurance Company, accidentally omitted from yesterday's issue, will be found in the appropriate place in this morning.

TIMOTHY HERRINGTON, of Allegheny, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days yesterday, in default of a fine of twenty-five dollars for drunken and disorderly conduct.

DRS. J. W. SHAW, A. M. Pollock, W. J. Asdale, J. D. Thomas, James McCann and E. A. Wood of this city, are now in attendance at the Medical Convention in St. Louis.

MAYOR BLACKMORE, at the afternoon hearing yesterday, sent three offenders to the Workhouse, to wit: John Jones and James Sweeney for thirty days; and Thomas Irwin for five days.

JULIA FITZGERALD and her aunt, Mrs. Ann Purdon, are at the one at the present writing. Alderman Koenig has interfered with a warrant for Mrs. Purdon on a charge of assault and battery.

MR. HUNTSMAN, of Huntsman & Miller, coal operators near Port Perry, PA., was seriously injured yesterday morning by a descending coal car which had broken loose on the incline at one of the dippies.

A SORREL mare and colt were stolen on Tuesday evening last, from the premises of John H. Fry, Adams township, Butler county. A reward is offered by the Mayor's office for the return of the same.

THE sub-committee of the street committee, which is to examine into the pond nuisance in the Seventeenth ward, failed to meet yesterday, and the Health Officer waited on the ground in vain for the rivals.

JULIA FITZGERALD was fined fifty dollars by Mayor Callow yesterday for being drunk and indecent in the streets. She had not the necessary collateral security with her, and went to the Workhouse for ninety days.

JUDGE STOWE yesterday granted an application to Mr. Dougherty to see Hampton, who is now in jail, implicated in the robbery of the Safe Deposit Company. Dougherty is said to be the brother of the prisoner's wife.

A YOUNG man, named Keller, yesterday found in the Diamond Market a pocket-book, containing $95 and valuable papers. He took it to the Mayor's office, where it was claimed and obtained by a farmer from the vicinity of Kittanning.

REV. WM. HANNA, formerly of Van Buren, Washington county, has resigned the charge of the Presbyterian church, at West Elizabeth, and accepted the pastorate of Hebron Church, Allegheny county. His installation will take place on the 21st of May.

THE ice is reported all gone from the river, and the denuded of hair, so far, before he was presentable again it was necessary for the barber to cut the rest of his head close. Mr. Hamilton, however, is not hunting gas leaks to any great extent since his experience. More than a hundred stoves, pipes and wall of the dining room on the first floor were much injured, the plastering being torn off in several places. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a unnatworthy source, in regard to the "terrible explosion and tremendous blown up" over which Allegheny was excited yesterday.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The exceedingly unfavorable weather last evening had no effect on the size of the audience at the third presentation of "John Garth." The house was well filled, and the entertainment was in every respect satisfactory. The new way of treating the production of Brougham's great sensation drama by the present company at the Opera House, is well nigh perfect. "John Garth" will be repeated again this evening. On saturday we are to have the usual matinee with popular prices.

Library Hall.

To-morrow evening, "Stradella," by the Frohsinn society. The first announcement of the repetition of this magnificent opera was sufficient to delight all the lovers of music in our city, and the sale of seats is already unprecedented. The chorus will consist of sixty ladies and gentlemen, and the orchestra of twenty-five musicians from Pittsburgh. There is no doubt that there will be a very large and brilliant audience to-morrow evening.

Alme's American Theater.

Large audiences greeted the many and talented performers here yesterday, both in the afternoon and evening. The bill for this week has not often been surpassed, even at this American. To-night all the novelties will appear.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. J. H. Murphy, the gentlemanly and popular treasurer, has taken a benefit, at this performance the attractions will be unusual, owing to the large number of artists in the bill, who are anxious to show their good will towards so kind and obliging a gentleman as Mr. Murphy.

Gentleman's Driving Park.

Last evening there was the usually large and well-pleased audience to witness the first-class variety performance which Gardner & Trimble furnish. The only one legged performer on the tight wire being, without doubt, one who have not seen him had best do so while he is in such good company as is present.

EXPLOSION IN ALLEGHENY.

A Carpenter Looks for a Leak in a Gas Pipe with a Lighted Candle and Loses His Hair.

Mr. Stephen Mercer, of the firm of Mercer & Robinson, grocers on Federal street, Allegheny, was having some repairs put upon his dwelling house on Sherman avenue. On Tuesday afternoon, the carpenters were taking up the floor of the second story, and in some way disturbed the gas pipes. It was evident that there was escaping gas somewhere, and one of the workmen lighted a candle and proceeded to find where the leak was by running the flame of the candle along the pipe. He found where the trouble was. The discovery was announced by an explosion not unlike the report of a fifteen inch armstrong gun. The inquisitive carpenter was thrown back either by the explosion or by the wind, and is said to have been much discouraged. His face was somewhat singed, and his head entirely denuded of hair, so far, before he was presentable again it was necessary for the barber to cut the rest of his head close. Mr. Hamilton, however, is not hunting gas leaks to any great extent since his experience. More than a hundred stoves, pipes and wall of the dining room on the first floor were much injured, the plastering being torn off in several places. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a unnatworthy source, in regard to the "terrible explosion and tremendous blown up" over which Allegheny was excited yesterday.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

At midnight the Central lock-up was full and still filling.

LOTS on Neville Island sold on Monday last at the round figure of $5,000 per acre.

MAYOR CALLOW heard six cases at the morning, and one at the afternoon hearing, yesterday.

THE school district of Ormsby borough has been joined to Wickersham after the State Superintendent.

MESSRS. MURK & Co. have commenced preparations for the pavement of Quincealley in the Sixth ward.

THE Street Commissioners have now no excuse for further delay in the way of repairs and cleaning of streets.

THE new engine house and lock-up in the Ninth ward of Allegheny will be completed and ready for use next week.

THE Central Board of Education meets next Tuesday, when the question of books and grades will come up for action.

ROBERT HENDERSON had his foot crushed by the fall of a heavy iron bar at the Twelfth Ward Bridge Works yesterday morning.

JOHN MCEWEN paid fifteen dollars and costs into Mayor Callow's court yesterday, for the luxury of getting drunk and disturbing the peace.

EDWARD O'DONNELL was yesterday discharged from jail, the charge against him for want of evidence of Alderman Strain's commitment.

DAVID THOMPSON, and Alexander Culley, who would fain have saved him from arrest, were both fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Callow yesterday.

THE Committees on City Property and Wilkinsburg Annexation will meet this evening in the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform on Friday.

DEPUTY MAYOR HEISEL sent ten disorderlies to the County Prison this morning, for periods ranging from Deputy Mayor Barker, six; and Deputy Mayor Hollingshead, one.

NOTICE of the handsome dividend of the Western Insurance Company, accidentally omitted from yesterday's issue, will be found in the appropriate place in this morning.

TIMOTHY HERRINGTON, of Allegheny, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days yesterday, in default of a fine of twenty-five dollars for drunken and disorderly conduct.

DRS. J. W. SHAW, A. M. Pollock, W. J. Asdale, J. D. Thomas, James McCann and E. A. Wood of this city are now in attendance at the Medical Convention in St. Louis.

MAYOR BLACKMORE, at the afternoon hearing yesterday, sent three offenders to the Workhouse, to wit: John Jones and James Sweeney for thirty days; and Thomas Irwin for five days.

JULIA FITZGERALD and her aunt, Mrs. Ann Purdon, are at the one at the present writing. Alderman Koenig has interfered with a warrant for Mrs. Purdon on a charge of assault and battery.

MR. HUNTSMAN, of Huntsman & Miller, coal operators near Port Perry, PA., was seriously injured yesterday morning by a descending coal car which had broken loose on the incline at one of the dippies.

A SORREL mare and colt were stolen on Tuesday evening last, from the premises of John H. Fry, Adams township, Butler county. A reward is offered by the Mayor's office for the return of the same.

THE sub-committee of the street committee, which is to examine into the pond nuisance in the Seventeenth ward, failed to meet yesterday, and the Health Officer waited on the ground in vain for the rivals.

JULIA FITZGERALD was fined fifty dollars by Mayor Callow yesterday for being drunk and indecent in the streets. She had not the necessary collateral security with her, and went to the Workhouse for ninety days.

JUDGE STOWE yesterday granted an application to Mr. Dougherty to see Hampton, who is now in jail, implicated in the robbery of the Safe Deposit Company. Dougherty is said to be the brother of the prisoner's wife.

A YOUNG man, named Keller, yesterday found in the Diamond Market a pocket-book, containing $95 and valuable papers. He took it to the Mayor's office, where it was claimed and obtained by a farmer from the vicinity of Kittanning.

REV. WM. HANNA, formerly of Van Buren, Washington county, has resigned the charge of the Presbyterian church, at West Elizabeth, and accepted the pastorate of Hebron Church, Allegheny county. His installation will take place on the 21st of May.

THE ice is reported all gone from the river, and the

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Final Hearing in the Case of Pohl and Heineman.

The Post Mortem on the Body of Lizzie Mess.

Nothing New Developed Against the Prisoners—Important Medical Testimony—A New Theory Exploded for Want of Proof—The Prisoners Discharged.

Pohl and Heineman, the "tramps" suspected of the murder of little Lizzie Meas, near Saltsburg, Versailles township, last Monday week, were taken before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, for final hearing. The office was crowded with spectators, and there was quite as much curiosity manifested to get a glimpse at the prisoners as on the first hearing. The accused managed to preserve their self-possession; and while they did not attempt assuming like an affectation of innocence, yet they exhibited no unusual anxiety or trepidation. They listened very attentively to every item of testimony, and when the implements of death and the bloody garments were produced, they looked upon them with quite as much composure as any one in the room. It was generally known that, unless some additional evidence was adduced calculated to fasten guilt upon these men, they would be discharged. They seemed to have got that impression themselves, and hence the interest they manifested in the testimony.

THE NEW THEORY.

To understand a part of the evidence given below, it is necessary to state that suspicion has been directed to Michael Kearcher, one of Kline's boarders, and a coal digger who worked in the vicinity of the murder. It was supposed that he had formed an affection for Lizzie Mess, and knowing of her intended visit to the store, had left his work and intercepted her in the woods. The fact that her wrists, after death, were found to have been blackened, as if clinched by the hands of a man engaged at coal digging, was thought to give strength to this theory, but the evidence utterly failed to inculpate this man. He was put upon the stand himself, and told a straightforward story, notwithstanding he was severely handled by counsel for the prosecution. The testimony thus far adduced leaves this case in as great mystery as ever, and it does not seem probable that the parties who outraged and murdered this innocent girl will now be discovered.

It will be seen from the testimony of the physicians, that there is scarcely a doubt that the girl was outraged. This fact was established by a *post mortem* made a few days after her death, and which was conducted for that purpose. The physicians do not swear positively to the fact, for reasons stated, but they are strongly of that impression—all the circumstances surrounding that being present.

Messrs. Bayne and Coyle appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Swartzwelder for the defense.

THE TESTIMONY.

Sarah Weir, sworn—Keep house for August Auberley; saw Lizzie Mess on Monday week; saw her going to the back lot; saw her with Pohl and Heineman; and think she said some one had murdered the girl; that she told the first thing she said; she came in first, and the men followed with the body; I think there was no one in the house but myself and children; I immediately went out to the spring, and returned in about twenty-five minutes; the house was then full of people; I got my brother-in-law to for Mr. Taylor; the girl was dead when I got back; I did not examine her person or her clothing; saw her when washed and laying her out. She was all red from her neck down to the elbow, and a large mark on her throat; she was wrapped in her shawl; I am not much acquainted with Mrs. Kline; did not visit the family; have not conversed with her about the girl.

THE GIRL'S CLOTHING.

Mrs. Mary Fife, sworn—Live on Crooked run; second house from Mrs. Kline; was at home last Monday week; knew Lizzie Mess; did not see her that morning; saw her first lying at Auberley's; Mrs. Kline came to my house, after I was dressed, and left her two children; have no clock, but I had eaten dinner; do not know how I fix the time; she said "Lizzie is gone, she has not come home;" she went away early this morning, and I cannot wait longer; must get and see where she is. She went away very early; I could not feel good. Saw no men go up the hill that day; heard no cause and could not hear a girl scream killed. I went to Auberley's and saw her. She was nearly dead. I went to Mrs. Kline's house and made up the bed. Mrs. Scott came and helped me; I did not; Some men carried her from Auberley's to Kline's after she died. She had marks on the lips and on one arm. She was not washed until the day after she died. She had a calico frock, white apron, red petticoat, and chemise on. She also had a shawl on. Her arms were black, but that washed off. I could not tell the cause of those marks. Her hair was dirt above the wrists, that looked like greasy coal dirt. On the left arm, it looked as if made by the nails of the hand. I have known Mrs. Kline for about seven years, and she seemed to treat the girl kindly.

THE POST MORTEM.

Dr. W. M. KNOX, of McKeesport, was then called, and stated that he had been called, on Sunday last, to make a post mortem of the body of the girl, assisted by Dr. Hoffman. We need not give the testimony in detail; but it was the opinion of the that the girl had been outraged. Owing to the length of time, however, that had elapsed from the death of the girl until the examination, there was enough room for doubt in the case to make it unsafe for a physician to swear positively in regard to the matter. The conclusions, however, strongly favored that presumption. Dr. Hoffman gave precisely similar testimony.

LIZZIE AND KEARCHER.

Mary Keller, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; know Lizzie Mess; saw her five or ten minutes before the ten o'clock train, last Monday week; she had called at our house, in the morning, for her father to go to the store, and was then going back; she remained in our house about fifteen minutes; one of our boarders was in the house at the time; she expressed no fears about going home; did not see either of the prisoners; know Michael Kearcher; he boarded at Kline's; did not see him that day; Lizzie was 8 and was confirmed on Easter Sunday; she was about as large as Mrs. Kline is a Catholic; Kearcher works in Brown's pit, Mr. Kline is a boarder; a present of a dress before she was confirmed; Kearcher boarded at our house about three weeks; day before yesterday; was at the ball at McKeesport on Easter Monday; did not see Lizzie at the ball; Kearcher remained at our house until nine or ten o'clock that morning, and then went back to McKeesport on business; Kearcher went to see Lizzie, before the ball, on one occasion, and they returned on the four o'clock train.

KEARCHER ON THE STAND.

Michael Kearcher, sworn—Knew Lizzie Mess; am a coal digger; went to a ball with Lizzie on Easter Monday; she and Miss Keller walked together ahead of us; I was with another man; I did not take her home; she went home herself; I was not angry with her; next saw her about 4 at Kline's; I spoke with her about the ball; she said she liked the ball. [This witness was examined to say purely by Col. Bayne, in regard to his relationship with the girl, and his movements on the day of the murder. He stated, very emphatically, that he went to work at three o'clock on the morning of the murder, and worked until ten minutes after one in the afternoon. He was arrested on the bill that day, and knew nothing about the murder.] It is five or six hundred yards from the mouth of the pit where I work to where the murder was committed; you cannot see the place from the mouth of the pit; I never saw the prisoners before.

Cross-examined—Have known Mrs. Kline for several years; I believe, to the same church, (Catholic); knew Lizzie Mess very well; the house contains four rooms and a kitchen and a little shanty; three men beside me boarded there; two boarders all slept in one room part of the time, and in two rooms part of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Kline occupied a room down stairs, and the girl always slept in that room. Mr. Kline works in the same pit with another man. I traded places in the pit with another man two months before the murder. When I came out of the pit that day Charley Diehl and Bill Mackey were at the mouth of the pit, and I spoke to them. I never saw the daylight that day until after one o'clock. Never went with Lizzie to buy things except once, to Pittsburgh; that was before the ball.

MRS. KLINE AGAIN.

Mrs. Kline re-called—Was no relation to Lizzie Mess. When she was carried from the place where found, she was lifted in her shawl and not by the arms; she was supported that day. It was all pretty from taking the child in my arms. I do not know whether the apron was washed or not; it is in the house yet. Saw nothing of Kearcher that day.

Cross-examined—I have known Kearcher three years; he was kind of fond of Lizzie, and made her little presents; gave her a pair of ear rings at one time, and a dress at another. I had no objection to Lizzie being confirmed in the Lutheran church; I wanted her to be.

THE PRISONERS RELEASED.

The above closed the testimony, and the Mayor promptly ordered the discharge of the prisoners, who were congratulated by their counsel and a few persons present who had made their acquaintance during the hearing. They expressed a determination, however, not wishing to face so many peering eyes, and were allowed to remain until the crowd had dispersed.

It is understood that, notwithstanding the ill success that has thus far attended the police, they are still at work, and have not abandoned their efforts to unravel this terrible mystery. It is to be hoped they will succeed.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On the opening of the Court yesterday the case of Thomas Hogan, indicted for putting up a wholesale liquor dealer's sign, without having paid the United States license required by law, was taken up, and a verdict of guilty rendered.

The case of John Boylan, placed on trial for cutting open a mail bag at Creston, Pa., motion of which was made yesterday, was concluded and submitted to the jury, by whom a verdict of guilty was rendered.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the following cases:

United States vs. Daniel W. Gibert, for making counterfeit half dollars.

United States vs. Austin McClain and John Montgomery for forcibly entering the postoffice at California, Washington county.

United States vs. Eli Mardis, for passing, attempting to pass and having in his possession a counterfeit note.

United States vs. Eli A. Mardis, for passing counterfeit National bank notes, and for having in his possession counterfeit National bank notes, with intent to pass.

Information against Frederick Boddie, for exercising the business of distiller without payment of the United States special tax.

Cross-purposes—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Bessen vs. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank has been concluded and the jury will be charged to-day.

In Judge Collier's branch of the Court the following business was transacted.

In the case of W. J. Crane & Bro., vs. Isaiah Ross and wife, action on book account, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $41 60.

The next case tried was that of Weidler & Ellis, vs. Albert Gough. This was an action on book account. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $100.

Mr. Leazer appeared for the plaintiffand Mr. Whitesell for defendant.

The next case tried was that of Reinhardt Meister vs. Frederick Mutschhaus. This was an action on a mechanics lien. A verdict for plaintiff for $200 was rendered. Joseph Hays represented the plaintiff and Mr. Whitesell the defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Joseph Nixon vs. Joseph Fleming. This was an action to recover the value of an old boat. In this plaintiff sued for the defendant an old boat for a certain length of time. Subsequently, as the plaintiff alleges, the boat was lost, and the defendant refused to pay for it, alleging that the boat was lost in the flood and ice, and that the time between Jauuary 1 and March 1, he says the barge was worth $100. The case is still on trial. Messrs. Reeves and Hays appear for the plaintiff, and D. T. Watson for the defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

244, Sharp et al. vs. Leitz et al.
15, Barry vs. Mc Mahon.
22, O'Neil vs. Krugh.
24, Miller vs. Pinkney.
24, Meister vs. Hood.
26, Gibbs, Russell & Co. vs. Frazer Bros.
57, Bill, Matteson & Co. vs. Walker et al.
29, Harding & Bro. vs. Crawford.
30, The Christian Radical Publication Co. vs. Snyder.
42, Williams vs. Rodgers.
48, Lowry vs. Bell et al.
45, Shaffer vs. Crawford.
49, Thomas vs. Reid.
50, Serffert for use vs. Fass.
190, Gast vs. Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The argument in the case of Nathaniel Ballentine vs. Richard Coyle, on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick of the District Court, for the past week, began yesterday morning. Mr. Hamilton opened for the defense, and was followed by Mr. Weir on the same side. The afternoon session was occupied by Mr. Barton, on the plaintiff's side. Messrs. Reed, Darling, Gibson and Marshall having "paired" off to attend other cases now on trial in which they are interested, the case will be resumed to-day.

The trial list is the same as last published.

The following interesting bit of society gossip was overheard unavoidably by one of our reporters in the conversation of two diminutive artists in a bootblacking yesterday: "Say, Jimmy! is you a goin' to de ball to-night?" "Ball! Back is out of sewing. I'm waxin' on a fine wid a friend of mine what acts at de Varieties!"

MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS.

A Grand Dinner.

About noon yesterday we happened to be passing along Fifth avenue, near Grant street, when our attention was attracted by an unusual number of well dressed citizens passing in and out at No. 218. To satisfy curiosity and to find the cause of those goings in and out, we dropped in, too, and were entirely satisfied at a glance. The cause of it was that J. S. Hollinger, well known to many of our readers as the popular prince of a restaurateurs, has just set up the finest dinner table in new dining saloon. It is a theme which Epicurus himself would have enjoyed and lingered long over. Every variety of meats that the markets could possibly afford were found in abundance. Vegetables, no end to them. What new dishes could not afford and long journeys from the South, and were served in the best style possible.

A new feature, introduced here for the first time, of having jellies, cakes, nuts, and pie for dessert, which is quite attractive. But although there were many a long day before he would find anything to compare with it in point of style and accommodation. There were a great many present to partake for dinner, besides other business men, and all agreed that it was the place for a hungry man to retire to about the time for dinner, and that the variety of orders they would be found at their post, viz: at a seat at the table.

Mr. Hollinger is as well posted in the business as any other man in the city, and he takes especial pleasure in trying to satisfy the wants of all who visit him. He has just fitted up a fine Dining Room at No. 216 Liberty street, where he proposes to do the utmost to please the good patrons, as well as all others who may find it convenient to give him a call. There was room enough for a long-first class family dining room in this vicinity, and now they have got one that they need not be ashamed of; one where they can feel at home. Mr. Hollinger is a perfection of hunan good fellowship, and is a perfect gentleman. Dinner will be served up in the highest style of the season, prepared in the very best style.

Pure Liquors.

The only reason why others have been such an outcry against the sale of liquor is the manner in which the adulteration is carried on, and as a consequence there has been a call for a pure article. Hence the best pure liquors, which is perfectly natural, as those who purchase desire only the purest that can be bought. We now take large pleasure in calling attention to the trade, the retail trade in particular, to the firm of Messr